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The Northwest



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In this Issue: { Montana for Immigration and Capital.
A Rocky Mountain Romance.



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HELENA, MONT.

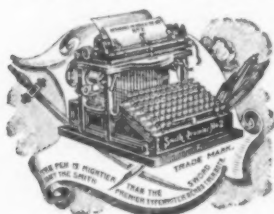
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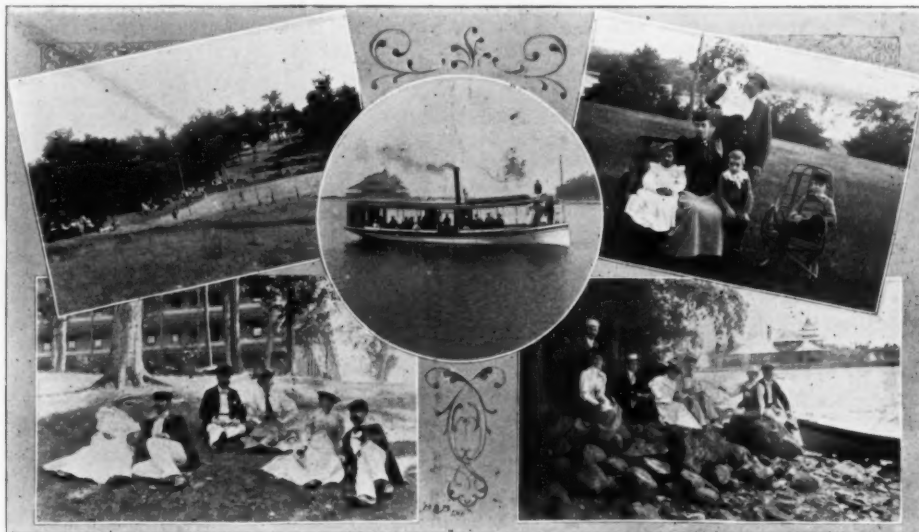
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No. 1, Fair quality.....	16c lb	18c lb	19c lb	20c lb	21c lb	No. 25, Fair quality.....	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	25c lb	27c lb	29c lb	31c lb	
No. 2, Good quality.....	19c lb	21c lb	22c lb	23c lb	24c lb	No. 26, Good (Formosa).....	35c lb	37c lb	39c lb	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	36c lb	
No. 3, Fine quality.....	24c lb	26c lb	27c lb	28c lb	29c lb	No. 27, Choice (Formosa).....	40c lb	42c lb	44c lb	35c lb	37c lb	39c lb	41c lb	
No. 4, Extra quality.....	30c lb	32c lb	33c lb	34c lb	35c lb	No. 28, Extra quality (Formosa).....	45c lb	47c lb	49c lb	40c lb	42c lb	44c lb	46c lb	
Uncolored (Japan, Basket Fired) Tea.										Young Hyson (Green).				
Chests of about 75 lbs.	Chests of about 40 lbs.	Cans of 20 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.						Chests of about 60 lbs.	Cans of 30 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.	
No. 5, Fair quality.....	18c lb	20c lb	21c lb	22c lb	23c lb	No. 35, Fair quality.....	16c lb	18c lb	20c lb	22c lb	24c lb	26c lb	28c lb	
No. 6, Good quality.....	23c lb	25c lb	26c lb	27c lb	28c lb	No. 36, Good quality.....	23c lb	25c lb	27c lb	29c lb	31c lb	33c lb	35c lb	
No. 7, Fine quality.....	27c lb	29c lb	30c lb	31c lb	32c lb	No. 37, Extra (very fine).....	28c lb	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	36c lb	38c lb	40c lb	
No. 8, Extra quality.....	30c lb	32c lb	33c lb	34c lb	35c lb	Gunpowder (Green).					Chests of about 70 lbs.	Cans of 35 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.
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Chests of about 75 lbs.	Chests of about 40 lbs.	Cans of 20 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.						Chests of about 100 lbs.	Cans of 50 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.	
No. 9, Fair quality.....	18c lb	20c lb	21c lb	22c lb	23c lb	No. 40, Fair quality.....	17c lb	19c lb	21c lb	23c lb	25c lb	27c lb	29c lb	
No. 10, Good quality.....	23c lb	25c lb	26c lb	27c lb	28c lb	No. 41, Good quality.....	25c lb	27c lb	29c lb	31c lb	33c lb	35c lb	37c lb	
No. 11, Extra fine.....	30c lb	32c lb	33c lb	34c lb	35c lb	No. 42, Choice quality.....	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	36c lb	38c lb	40c lb	42c lb	
Good Japan Tea Siftings.										Ceylon Tea.				
About 80 lb chest, 7c lb; 40 lb chest, 9c lb; 20 lbs, 10c lb.														
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80 lb chest, 30c lb; 40 lb chest, 32c lb; cans of 20 lbs, 34c lb; cans of 10 lbs, 35c lb.														
English Breakfast (Black).														
Chests of about 60 lbs.	Cans of 25 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.							Chests of about 100 lbs.	Cans of 50 lbs.	Cans of 10 lbs.	Cans of 5 lbs.	
No. 15, Fair quality.....	18c lb	20c lb	22c lb	24c lb	No. 50, Fair quality.....	20c lb	22c lb	24c lb	26c lb	28c lb	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	
No. 16, Good quality.....	23c lb	25c lb	27c lb	29c lb	No. 51, Good quality.....	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	36c lb	38c lb	40c lb	42c lb	44c lb	
No. 17, Choice quality.....	30c lb	32c lb	34c lb	36c lb	No. 52, Choice quality.....	35c lb	37c lb	39c lb	41c lb	43c lb	45c lb	47c lb	49c lb	
No. 18, Fine quality.....	35c lb	37c lb	39c lb	41c lb	No. 53, Very fancy quality.....	55c lb	57c lb	59c lb	61c lb	63c lb	65c lb	67c lb	69c lb	
No. 19, Extra fine quality.....	50c lb	52c lb	54c lb	56c lb										

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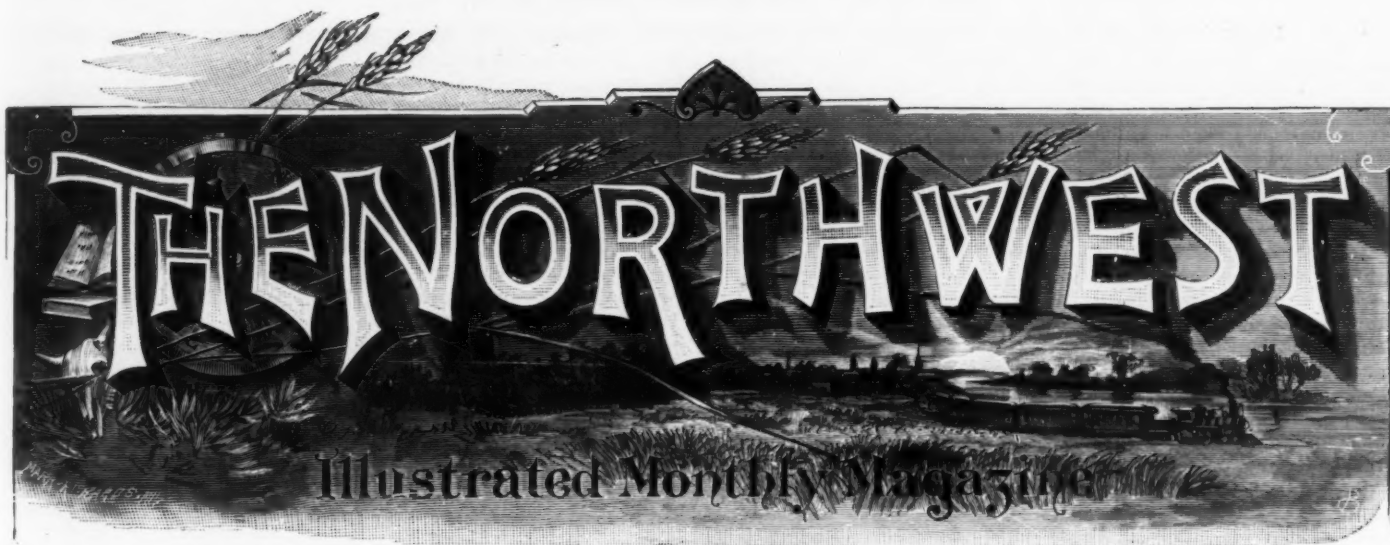
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Vol. XIV.—No. 5.

ST. PAUL, MAY, 1896.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROMANCE.

By A. Maynard Barbour.

The west-bound train on one of the great Northwestern lines was winding its way up the mountain grade, the apoplectic engine puffing and wheezing in distressing fashion, and occasionally shrieking as if in protest against the task imposed upon it. The undulating outline of the mountains, at first seen dimly against the horizon, had developed into purple, cloud-like masses gradually assuming shape and color and now rapidly looming up in grand proportions. Rightly named were they, these Rocky Mountains; but, barren and rocky though they were, for the most part, they afforded to the weary passengers a welcome relief from the almost interminable stretches of prairie, with clouds of dust and heat so intense that the air fairly seemed to quiver in the blinding glare of the western sun.

There was a little stir of expectation as a tall, middle-aged man with iron-gray hair and beard, passing leisurely through the car, remarked to a party of tourists with whom he seemed slightly acquainted:

"In a few moments we will enter the Prickly Pear Canyon, and you will then see some of the grandest scenery of this Northwestern country."

Windows, closed to exclude dust and heat, were hastily thrown open, half-read novels were thrown aside, languid, listless people brightened, and even a group in one corner, deep in the mysteries of mining speculations and town-lot booms, began to evince symptoms of interest.

Among the passengers was one who, though weary, was not listless or languid. Kate Huntley, though traveling alone and unacquainted with her fellow travelers, was far from being lonely. She was gifted with considerable insight into human nature, and, having a keen sense of the ludicrous, could see a funny side to almost every situation. She was coming for the first time into the great Northwest, and saw much that was novel and interesting. Reclining among the cushions with half-closed, dreamy eyes, she had been thinking of the life and friends left behind and of the new life awaiting her in this strange country, mean-

while watching her fellow travelers with a quiet, amused interest, and almost unconsciously speculating to herself about them. The one who had most attracted her attention and interested her, was the quiet man who had just passed through the car. His clothing, his manners, and his language, all betokened a man of wealth, education and refinement, but he was gray far beyond his years and his face was written over with those lines that only the fingers of sorrow can trace.

But now the train, with a few swift, sharp turns had entered the canyon, and its grand, wild beauty drew exclamations of surprise and admiration from every one. Great masses of rock rose on all sides in shapes weird and fantastic, tinted with almost every color of the rainbow. Here, a perpendicular wall of granite, its sides streaked with golden yellow, towered upwards hundreds of feet; there, a pile of rocks—purple and green and crimson—resembled the moss-grown, ivy-covered castles of the olden time; others glistened in the sunlight as though studded with millions of precious gems. Here and there were mountains clothed with ever-green forests, and the cool, fragrant breath of the pines, cedars and spruces seemed invigorating and life-giving. In the distance could be seen mountains whose heads were crowned with perpetual snow, and all were wrapped in the same grand, infinite calm, as if, like the pyramids and the sphinx, they had for ages past held the secrets of the world's history locked within their breasts, and would continue to record earth's history for ages to come.

Perhaps no one enjoyed the beauty and grandeur of the scene more than Kate Huntley; she had a tender, emotional nature, a love of the beautiful, and she lost all sense of time and place in the thought of the infinite that seemed to pervade her mind.

She was recalled by a deep, quiet voice:

"What do you think of our Western scenery?"

Turning, she saw the man with iron-gray hair and sad face standing by her side.

"I think," was her reply, "that it is too beautiful for expression."

"You are right," he rejoined. "I know of no words that can adequately express such beauty as that." And then he added, with a smile,

"It is easy to see that you are a stranger, and that this is your first trip through this region."

"You are correct," she replied. "I suppose I have betrayed myself by my enthusiasm, but I do not understand how any person can ever become wholly indifferent to such scenery as this."

"That depends much upon the persons themselves, whether they have a love for such things and can appreciate them. A great many, as soon as the novelty wears off, think little more about them. A good many men in this car, for instance, think more of what may be below the surface of those rocks than of the beauty surrounding them; and, of the valleys you see in the distance, they would think of the herds of cattle or droves of sheep that might be fed there, or the crops that might be raised under certain conditions."

"Or the town lots that might be staked out," added Kate, with a glance toward the group across the aisle, loudly discussing real estate.

Her companion smiled, and in response to a glance of invitation, seated himself opposite and facing her. He had at first spoken to her quite casually, attracted by her evident delight in the scenery, but something in her expression seemed to interest him, and he appeared to wish to continue the conversation. After seating himself he began explaining to her the country through which they were passing, the different rock formations and their indications, and gave her much of the early history of that region. Meanwhile he was intently scanning her face, and endeavored to lead her to speak of herself. He learned that she was an orphan, having only a faint recollection of her mother and none whatever of her father, as she had been reared and educated by a distant relative of her mother whom she called Aunt Fannie, and who had died about seven years before, leaving a very slender income with which to complete her education and make her way in the world. She was now coming West to take a position which she had secured as teacher in one of the Western cities. This, with her name, was all he learned.

Two hours passed in conversation, and they were rapidly approaching Miss Huntley's destination. He assisted in getting her wraps and parcels together, and, wishing her success and happiness, bade her good-bye with a strangely perplexed, wistful expression. As the train passed on he muttered to himself:

"It's strange how there could be such a resemblance! When her face is animated she looks so like Nellie."

Kate thanked him for his kindness and was

half-inclined to ask his name, but just then her natural reserve came to the front and she refrained. Had she followed the impulse two lives would have been brightened; but a third, destined to be included in their happiness, would have been left out, and then this story never would have been written.

* * *

Ralph Wainwright, the stranger whom Miss Huntley had met, was on his way to a large mining town in which he had heavy interests. He was president of one of the largest of its mining companies, was connected with various other corporations, and owned large shares in many of the most valuable mines in that locality. He also had important business interests in other States, and it was reported that he had a beautiful home in California, a home which, if it existed at all, certainly saw very little of its master. Not much was known of him except that he was a shrewd business man who had come West to make his fortune more than twenty years before and who, after many ups and downs, had succeeded far better than the majority of fortune-seekers. He was honorable in his dealings and appreciated honor and integrity in others, but he was a silent, taciturn man, respected by all but known intimately by few. It was understood that he was a widower, but his manner was so reserved that none cared to question him.

Upon entering the offices of the mining company, soon after his arrival, he noted a new clerk in place of one of the old bookkeepers. Greeting the other clerks pleasantly and glancing keenly at the new-comer, he passed on to his own private office, where he was soon joined by the other officers of the company. After greetings had been exchanged and business discussed, Mr. Wainwright inquired concerning the new clerk.

"Where is Hastings? and who is that you have in his place out there?"

"Hastings was called away for a few days," replied Mr. Morton, the general superintendent, "and that's a young fellow I've put on in his place, temporarily. I knew you were coming, and I wanted to have a talk with you about him."

"Very well, proceed; I have plenty of time now."

"He's a young man who came to me with a fine letter of recommendation from J. M. Hartwell, of the Northwestern Mining Company. The Northwestern hasn't been panning out quite so well lately, and Hartwell wrote that this young fellow was ambitious, had had a good deal of experience in the mines, and was worthy of a better place than they could afford to give him at present."

"Who is he, and where is he from?"

"His name is Upham—Henry Upham, and he's from the East,—Ohio, I believe. He held a position as bookkeeper in Chicago for some time, but he wanted to get rich a little faster and came West and took hold of mining. Hartwell says he's a good, plucky fellow."

"What do you propose to do with him?"

"Well, I thought I could give him a place over there at the North Star mine. Barrett, the head man there, is getting careless and unreliable, and I don't think he's fit for the place."

"You would like to put Upham in his place?"

"Yes; he'd be a much better and safer man every way."

"Very well; send Upham in to see me in the morning; I have felt for some time that Barrett was not the right man for that place."

The next morning the new clerk was summoned to Mr. Wainwright's private office for a half-hour's conversation, which resulted in his being given the place of Barrett, the superintendent of the works at the North Star mine.

He entered upon his duties at once and soon gave abundant proof of his efficiency and reliability. Kind and courteous, but never familiar, he had the respect of all. He met Mr. Wainwright frequently, and there seemed to be a mutual liking between them. The two men were somewhat similar in habits and disposition, Upham being singularly reticent regarding himself, and having few intimate associates. At the end of the first year he was given a higher position with better salary. Becoming quite attached to him, Mr. Wainwright had assisted him in making some very good investments and in many ways had shown his regard for him—unconscious that, through him, he himself was to receive all that would make life worth living.

* * *

Nearly a year and a half had elapsed since Henry Upham had come to the North Star mine. It was late in February, and there had been two weeks of the warm, sunny weather often experienced in that part of the country at this time of year. There was very little snow left, the air seemed balmy enough for an April day, and the sun shone with the intense, burning heat peculiar to that climate. The day before, Wainwright and Upham had held a consultation with Mr. Morton regarding the mine, and had decided to make an examination of the works on the day following. There was a change of working shifts at noon, and Wainwright, Morton and Upham were to go down the shaft at that hour, while the mine was empty. The same evening Barrett, who was now on the working force, heard Upham talking with one of the foremen and telling him that he and Wainwright were going into the mine at noon the next day, between the shifts, and wished him to accompany them.

Noon came, and the last load of miners had just come up; while the other shift, who had received orders to wait half an hour before going down, lounged around talking and jesting. Wainwright and Upham came out together, carrying with them instruments for taking measurements. At the entrance to the shaft Wainwright found he had forgotten a tracing that he had prepared for the occasion.

"Here, Harry," he exclaimed, "give me all that paraphernalia; I'll take it down and you go back and get the map and come down with Morton and Brady."

Upham returned to the office a few rods distant, but was delayed in finding the tracing; and when he again started toward the mine Morton and the foreman were ahead of him and the cage was waiting for them.

Suddenly there was a deafening roar, and the ground quivered and vibrated as in an earthquake shock. Windows were smashed and broken glass and light timbers were flying in every direction, while a dense cloud of smoke poured from the mouth of the shaft.

For an instant Upham was almost paralyzed with horror, as he realized the situation; then he rushed into the blinding smoke and shouted to the panic-stricken miners:

"Come on, boys, quick! To the mine!"

He found Morton and Brady partially stunned and half-suffocated with smoke, while the cage had been blown out of the shaft and nearly wrecked. He at once dispatched two of the men for surgeons, and, sending for ropes, began to make preparations for descending the shaft. The men tried to dissuade him from going down, saying it was useless, as Wainwright could not possibly be living, but Upham insisted upon going:

"Mr. Wainwright told me he was going to stop at the first level; this explosion was lower down and he is probably alive. Delay would be fatal."

As soon as necessary preparations could be made, Upham began carefully to descend. A signal had been agreed upon if he found Wainwright alive, or if he needed help. Slowly and cautiously he made his way, almost suffocated by the smoke and gases, until he reached the level mentioned. Here he found Wainwright, and gave the signal for help. He was unconscious, fastened down by heavy timbers that had fallen on him, and his head was badly bruised. That was all that could be ascertained until help came and they had succeeded, with great difficulty, in bringing the apparently lifeless form to the surface. Then it was found that he was living, but that his head was injured seriously and his leg broken, besides numerous dislocations and bruises. He was conveyed speedily to a hospital, and for many days his life was despaired of. The injury to his head was by far the most serious, but reason returned, at last, and he was pronounced out of danger, though his recovery was long and painful.

At the mine, after the confusion had subsided, it was discovered that Barrett was missing and could not be found; later it was remembered that he had on the previous night obtained a quantity of giant powder from the warehouse, claiming that he was sent for it by one of the foremen. Numerous threats which he had made against Upham were also remembered, and it was thought that he had fired the mine and made his escape. Not until the men commenced the work of clearing away the debris was it discovered that Barrett had fallen into his own trap and that the doom which he had planned for others had become his own!

* * *

Three months had passed since the explosion. After much suffering Mr. Wainwright had so far recovered that he had been removed to his own room, where he was able to meet some of his old friends, and converse a little on business matters. He was confined to his couch most of the time, though beginning to take a few steps with the aid of crutches. During all those weeks of pain Upham had never left his side when he could be spared from the offices, for another man had taken his place at the mines, and he had been promoted. The mutual liking that had existed so long between Wainwright and Upham had ripened into a deep friendship. Upham had been like a son to the sick man, and Wainwright regarded him with an affection which he felt for no living person.

It was a beautiful May evening. The weather was unusually warm and the patient lay on his couch by an open window, Upham at his side, both men looking far happier than was their wont. On that day Mr. Wainwright had shown his appreciation of Upham's faithfulness and devotion by giving him an interest in the mining company and by making him his partner in a heavy commercial business he was carrying on in San Francisco. They were talking together as the sun was slowly sinking, and the distant mountains in the east, which they were facing, were tinted with shades of rose and violet and amber.

"Well," said Upham, "after all that you have done for me today there is but one thing lacking to make my happiness complete."

"What is that?" inquired his benefactor.

"Perhaps you may have guessed already that it is love," replied Upham, slowly and sadly, while his friend wondered if he were now to have the key to Upham's past life. "It is the love of a little girl whom I left far behind me in the East. I do not even know where she is, and she probably does not dream that I care for her; yet all that I have tried to be or to do, for the last four or five years, has been for her sake."



"Windows were smashed and broken glass and light timbers were flying in every direction, while a dense cloud of smoke poured from the mouth of the shaft."

"Indeed!" said his friend, quietly. "That is a chapter in your life of which I know nothing, although I have suspected its existence."

"You certainly have a right to know it, and there is no one to whom I would so gladly tell the story. You have heard me say that my father was at one time quite wealthy. I was the only son, and of course my prospects were considered good. While at college I became acquainted with a young lady—the only child of wealthy parents, and we were soon engaged to be married. I loved her and thought she reciprocated my love, but I had not then learned her nature. Soon afterward my father failed, losing his entire property, and I secured a position as bookkeeper with a friend of his in Chicago. I had nothing but my salary and knew I would not be able to marry for some time; but, judging my affianced by myself, I thought she would be willing to wait a few years, as we were both young. It was also supposed that I would some day be the heir of a rich old bachelor uncle. I had been in Chicago but a few weeks when I noticed a change coming over the tone of the letters I received from Blanche; it was slight, but I felt it keenly and it worried me.

"About this time there came to our boarding-house in Chicago a young girl, not more than seventeen or eighteen, who was fitting herself for a teacher. She was an orphan, and did not seem to be blessed with any more of this world's goods than I, so we drifted together through a sort of sympathy. I was worried and in trouble, and if ever a noble, true-hearted girl lived, that little Kate was one! She knew I was engaged and thought all my trouble was because I was poor. When my rich uncle suddenly married and I became very despondent, she thought the loss of my prospective fortune was the cause of my grief; and it was the indirect cause, for then Blanche threw me over completely. I was desperate, and I believe that I would have gone to the devil had it not been for Kate. She was my guiding star, and her sweet, pure influence kept me true and straight when everything else seemed lost. Then I found how I loved her, but I was too proud to ask her love when I had just been spurned by a woman so far her inferior. She left Chicago to go to St. Paul as a teacher. I heard from her a few times and then lost track of her. When I came West, a few months later, I stopped at St. Paul on my way, but in the short time I was there I could find no trace of her. I have been West nearly four years, yet never have heard of her.

"Now, Mr. Wainwright, you know my story. Thanks to you, I am a prosperous man; and, if it is a possible thing, I am going to find Kate Huntley and see if she can and will accept a better love than I ever bestowed on any other."

"Kate Huntley!" Mr. Wainwright exclaimed, slowly rising from his pillows. "Harry, my boy, I wish you had told me this story long ago! Then I could have helped you in your search, and perhaps I can now."

He then related to Upham his meeting with Kate Huntley on the train, nearly two years before, giving a full account of their interview and of their parting at the Queen City of the Rockies.

"Mr. Wainwright," Upham said, at last, "much as you have done for me today, I believe that what you have told me this evening will add more to my happiness than all the rest. I only wish it were in my power to add to your happiness and brighten your life as I believe you have brightened mine."

"That cannot be, Harry," the invalid replied, with a heavy sigh. "You have saved my life, and in your happiness and prosperity I shall have more interest than I have felt for a long time. The happiness of my life, however, is past, while yours, I trust, is yet to come; and

when it comes, Harry, my boy, your joy will be mine also."

Little did he realize the truth of what he said.

The sun had set. There had been an hour or two of twilight, and now the moon was rising in all her beauty. Wainwright broke the silence by saying:

"You have told me your story, Harry, and now I will tell you mine. It will be brief, for I do not care to dwell upon it, it is so sad; but speaking of Kate Huntley has recalled it, since her face bore a marked resemblance to that of the only woman I ever loved. I was a young man—poor, but ambitious—when I met Helen Mitchell, the daughter of a man who was as proud as he was wealthy. Helen and I became deeply attached to each other and were soon engaged. She was of an affectionate disposition, but far from being happy, as her mother had died some years before and her father was little more than a tyrant. He was very angry when he heard of our engagement, and forbade my coming to the house or meeting his daughter in any manner. But love soon finds a way to surmount all difficulties, and, to make a long story short, we were married without his consent or knowledge. His anger on hearing it was something terrible. He disowned his daughter and forbade her ever to return to his house.

"Notwithstanding this, nothing marred our happiness in our little cottage home, where we lived one full year without a thought of sorrow or even of care. Then came the prospect of added love and happiness—also added expense, and I, tempted by a fine business offer, foolishly came West, consoling both Nellie and myself, at parting, with plans of what I would soon be able to do for her and the little stranger whom we had already learned to love. My business obliged me to travel constantly, but I kept Nellie posted relative to my address and she wrote me brave, trustful, loving letters regularly; and in the last message she ever sent, she was so hopeful, so confident! She wrote that she had left the cottage to spend two or three months with an old friend and nurse of her mother's in a neighboring town, and the nurse was to write me when she herself was unable to do so; but in her haste she omitted the name of the woman. You can imagine how anxiously I awaited the next letter. Three days passed, and I had heard nothing. Five days passed—a week!

"God only knows what I suffered! I cannot endure the thought of the agony of those days.

"It was nearly two weeks since I had heard from her, and I had thrown up my position and was waiting for the train to take me East, when an old neighbor arrived on the West-bound train who, as kindly as he could, told me the terrible news that my wife and child had both died a week before! I have no distinct recollection of anything that occurred for the next three weeks; I only remember that my friend stayed with me a day or two and then went on to California, and that I gradually drifted out here into this mining country. I think the complete change and hard work and hard fare were all that kept me from losing my reason. I did not care whether I succeeded or not; I worked only to keep from thinking, thinking of that terrible past! After a while I began to take a slight interest in my business. I have been very successful, but life has always seemed a blank. It is only since I have known you, Harry, that life has seemed worth living."

Had there been sufficient light, Wainwright would have noticed a strange expression and marks of visible excitement on Upham's face, but the latter was sitting in the shadow, and nothing but the tremulous tones of his voice, when he spoke, betrayed the emotion he felt.

"Mr. Wainwright, I thank you for this his-

tory of your life, and I believe that a far happier future awaits you. Has it never occurred to you," he continued, slowly, "that there might have been a mistake in the report brought you by that neighbor?"

"No; how could there be? He had come directly from home."

"From the town where your wife was stopping when you last heard from her?"

"No, from our old home; and he heard the report the day before he came away. But why do you ask these questions?"

"Because it is so easy for an erroneous report to be circulated from one small town to another, and also because, years ago, I heard a story so exactly the counterpart of the one you have just told me, that I think the one who related it must have borne a part in the same sad history."

"What did you hear—and who told you?" Wainwright asked quickly.

"My dear friend," said Upham, drawing his chair closer to the couch, "the story to which I refer was told me by Kate Huntley in the days when we were like brother and sister. As I have said, she was an orphan. Huntley was not her real name—that was the name of her aunt, with whom she had lived all her life. I have forgotten her own surname, but I remember that her first name was Helen,—for her mother, Helen Mitchell. When you spoke that name it sounded familiar, and as you went on with the story it all came back to me. Kate told me that she never had seen her father, as he had gone West some time before her birth; that he wrote regularly till about the time of her mother's illness, when his letters suddenly stopped; that for two weeks her mother lay so near death that the report went out that she was dead—a report that proved false, for after a time she partially recovered. As soon as she was able to speak she asked for letters from her husband, but none had come. The nurse wrote to the old address, but received no answer; and her mother wrote to the firm for whom her husband worked, but only received word that he had given up his position and gone—no one knew whither. She believed that some accident had befallen him or that he had met with some terrible death. She believed in his love and faithfulness to her to the very last, and taught Kate to love and honor her father. She was too feeble ever to return to the old home, and Mrs. Huntley, a distant relative, took Kate and her mother home with her to another State. She lived but a few years, and, after her death, Mrs. Huntley adopted Kate. When I first met Kate her aunt had died about two years previously. We had become quite well acquainted and very good friends at the time she told me her story. It made quite an impression on me then, but I had not thought of it for months until your story tonight recalled it with great distinctness."

"Harry," said Mr. Wainwright, in tones trembling with agitation, "this is almost past belief, yet I noticed the resemblance to Nellie that day upon the train. Can it be possible that she is Nellie's child?"

"It seems to me not only possible but probable," Upham replied. "I am almost certain that she is her child and yours, and that your life, which has been so lonely in the past, will be blessed in the future with a daughter's love!"

"Possibly, but I cannot realize it. The thought uppermost in my mind is, if this be true, the suffering that Nellie must have undergone during those years,—the torture of suspense! But it all seems like a dream. My head is so confused that I cannot think connectedly."

"We have talked too long and you are weary. I believe this to be no dream, however. It is a reality, and a blessed one!"

The nurse was called to assist Mr. Wainwright to his bed and the two separated for the night; but there was little sleep for either of them.

The next day Upham came to his friend's room to bid him a brief good-bye. They had held a consultation in the morning, and each knew the import of the journey which the young man was to undertake. Very little was said, but there was a clasping of hands that spoke volumes.

"Good-bye, dearest and best of friends," said Upham. "If there's good news I'll send a telegram."

* * *

Nearly two years had passed since Kate Huntley first came out among the mountains. The time, filled with work and with little leisure for recreation, had passed swiftly. She had made many pleasant acquaintances; and one or two admirers, who had been inclined to be attentive, had been received with such exasperating indifference that they had retired to other fields and easier conquests. Of late her thoughts had often gone back to the old days and old friends in Chicago, and there was no one remembered oftener than Harry Upham. Many were the pleasant evenings they had spent together, sometimes in confidential talks, sometimes in song. She had afterward heard of his broken engagement, and often thought of his parting words to her—"Good-bye, my little Kate; sometime you will know all that you have been to me;" and she wondered whether that time would come, and when.

It was a warm evening. She had just returned from school in one of these retrospective moods, and, sitting down at her piano, began to play and sing in a dreamy, abstracted way. Just then the door-bell rang, quickly and decisively, as if a great deal depended upon the answer it brought; but she did not notice it, and the song continued.

Below, in the parlor of the boarding-house, Harry Upham sat waiting while the maid leisurely took his card upstairs to Miss Huntley's room. As he waited he heard singing, and, instantly recognizing the voice he loved so well, he listened and caught the closing words and sweet refrain of the song:

"For all the weary years of patient waiting,
For all the hope crushed down in sad defeat,
Shall come reward most fully compensating,
And making life, at last, divinely sweet!
Sometime,—sometime,—and that will be
God's own good time, for you and me."

The last sweet notes died away, but the music in Upham's heart had not ceased when a light step was heard and the Kate of old stood before him.

"Kate!" he exclaimed, rising to meet her with outstretched arms. Unconsciously to himself, his manner told her all, and in her blushing face and starry eyes he read that, in finding Mr. Wainwright's daughter, he had found his love!

After a short chat regarding old times, Kate was anxious to learn the events of the intervening years, and how he had prospered.

"I will tell you all you ask," said Upham, "and a great deal more in a day or two; but, first, there is something of far greater importance to you, and which concerns the happiness of some one else as well. Kate,—you told me once, but I have forgotten,—what is your full, true name?"

"Helen Katherine Wainwright," she replied, with wondering eyes.

"I thought so," he replied, with a tone of triumph she could not understand. Then he asked, slowly, "Do you remember telling me, long ago, the story of the strange, mysterious manner in which your father disappeared?"

"I remember," she answered.

"Have you ever thought of your father as possibly living?"

"Not since my childish days. I used then to fancy, at times, that he might be living, and that some day he would find me and care for me; but in these late years I have seen how improbable such a supposition was, for he loved mamma so truly that, had he been living, he would have found some way to communicate with her."

"But supposing he were living, and believed her dead?"

"I never thought of that; but why should he believe anything of that kind?"

"If I remember correctly you told me that a report to that effect was circulated at the time your mother was so ill?"

"Why, yes; just in the little town where she lived; but how could that report ever reach papa, so far away? Harry, what is the matter—what makes you look so queer?"

"How do I look?" he asked, smiling.

"You look as if you knew some good news you were keeping back, just to tease me."

"Not to tease you, Kate, but to prepare you for great happiness."

"Happiness!" she exclaimed, "then don't keep me waiting; tell me!"

"Kate," he answered, slowly and tenderly.

"I have come to take you to your own father."

"My father! Harry, is my father really living?" She had grown very pale, and was trembling violently. Drawing her to a seat beside him, where he could support her, Harry told her, as gently and briefly as possible, the story told him by Mr. Wainwright. When he had concluded, she was weeping silently.

"Poor papa!" she said, through her tears. "How he has suffered!—and through all these years,—so much longer than mamma,—and with no one to comfort him. I want to go to him at once, and spend my life trying to make up for what he has lost."

"We will start tomorrow morning, and you shall see him within a few hours."

"To think that I have a father," Kate sobbed, "a father whom I have never seen!"

"You are mistaken, dear," said Harry; "you have seen him once."

"When, and where?"

"Do you remember the gentleman whom you met on the train when coming out here, nearly two years ago?"

"What! that sad-faced, pleasant-voiced gentleman who talked with me and assisted me from the train?"

"The very same," Harry replied.

"That was my father?—and I talked with him for hours, and never dreamed who he was? Oh, why didn't he tell me about himself, or give me some hint regarding his identity?"

Having told Kate that she must make preparations to leave the next morning on the early train, Harry hastened to the telegraph office and sent the following message to gladden the heart of the patient and uncertain father:

"Good news! We will be with you tomorrow."
"H. U."

As Harry entered his friend's room the next day, Mr. Wainwright greeted him cordially, but his eye had an expectant look as if watching for some one beyond. Noting it, Harry said: "She is coming. I only wanted to make sure that you were able to see her."

"You need have no fear," said his friend, with a bright smile that was unlike anything Harry had ever seen on his face. "You know 'joy never kills.'"

Harry stepped from the room for a moment, returning with Kate on his arm.

"My dear friend," he said, his voice trembling, "this is Helen Katherine Wainwright,—your daughter, Kate;" and then, leading Kate

to the side of the couch, he turned quietly from the room, leaving them alone together.

* * *

The next three months wrought many changes in these three lives. To the father and daughter, so recently united, the old life already began to seem like a dream,—so quickly did love span the chasm of those weary years; while to the lovers, who through years of separation had learned that, to either, life without the other was incomplete, the loneliness of the past was more than compensated by the joy of the present and the promise of the future. Mr. Wainwright scarcely seemed the same man. He had much to live for, now, and Harry himself was not more hopeful or ardent in his plans and anticipations for the future; and in their plans and labors these two men were united, for Kate, and her welfare and happiness, were the great objects of their lives. And Kate, in this new atmosphere of love and happiness, developed into a noble and lovely womanhood, her own sweet nature broadened and deepened, and made radiantly beautiful.

Early in the summer Mr. Wainwright sent Harry to California to look after their San Francisco interests, and a few weeks later, as soon as he was able to travel, attended by his physician, he and Kate joined Harry there, the summer days passing only too swiftly in their new home.

And one dreamy September morning, surrounded by a few intimate friends in the lovely home prepared for her as a bridal gift from her father, the beautiful Kate Wainwright became the bride of Henry Upham, and thus was the romance of the Rockies consummated on the shore of the sunset sea.

MILLE LAC.

In the wilds of the wild'ring wilderness,

Where Nature unrivaled awaits

The coming of man with his steam-drawn van,

Is the Queen of the Thousand Lakes,—

With her subjects gathered 'round her.

Amid hills and forest brake,

Where, with shriek and groan and laugh and moan,

The loon wild echoes awake.

O Queen of a thousand jewels!

Toss'd here in the heart of the wood,

Where oak and pine and wild creeping-vine

Thy crown through the ages have stood;

With white, fleecy clouds floating over,

And white-pebbled bottom beneath,

I drink unto you from your waters of blue,

And your pine-clad hills for a wreath!

An island fair, on thy bosom out there,

With the grace of perfection is worn;

Its tints quite as rare in noonday glare,

Or a peep through the mist of the morn.

The red men here with never a fear

Wander the woodland through;

Or, in quest of thy gift, on thy waters drift

Borne along in their birchen canoe.

A play-ground rare for the fowls of air

Is the bay where buried braves

Are hushed to sleep by south wind's sweep

And the song of lapping waves.

The white gulls skim or listlessly swim

O'er the dimpled blue of the bay;

The waters glimmer, quiver and shimmer,

As they fade in the distance away.

O jewel in nature's own setting!

O vision thy fair form makes!

I drink unto you from your waters of blue,

Fair Queen of the Thousand Lakes!

EPH. JAUQUES.

LIFE.

A storm, a wave, a rock,

A ship without a guide;

A crash, an awful shock,—

The masts go by the side!

A rock, a storm, a wave,

A ship near reef-bound shore;

A steady hand to save,—

The ship's washed safely o'er.

Cheshire, Conn.

ALEX JESSUP.

MONTANA FOR IMMIGRATION AND CAPITAL.

The State Mining and Immigration Convention at Helena.

A very notable convention was held in Helena on March 10 and 11 for the purpose of forming a State organization to attract substantial settlers to the agricultural lands of Montana and capital for the further development of its treasures of mineral wealth. All the counties in the State, except two, were represented by able delegations. In the addresses delivered, all subjects connected with the resources of Montana that are of interest to intending settlers, or to men of capital seeking profitable mining investments, were thoroughly presented by men specially qualified to handle them. An executive committee was formed consisting of one member from each county as follows:

Beaverhead, J. E. Morse; Carbon, T. P. McDonald; Cascade, Paris Gibson; Choteau, Thomas O'Hanlon; Custer, J. B. Collins; Dawson, J. C. Auld; Deer Lodge, M. J. Fitzpatrick; Fergus, S. S. Hobson; Flathead, J. H. Edwards; Gallatin, E. M. Ferris; Granite, George W. Morse; Jefferson, A. L. Love; Lewis and Clarke, R. M. Floyd-Jones; Madison, James M. Page; Meagher, W. H. Sutherland; Missoula, E. A. Winstanley; Park, E. H. Talcott; Ravalli, W. B. Harlan; Silver Bow, Sewell Davis; Sweetgrass, J. A. Hall; Teton, Edward Larssen; Valley, R. W. Garland; Yellowstone, Austin North.

The officers of the executive committee of the Montana State Mining and Immigration Association are:

President, Paris Gibson, Great Falls; secretary, Sewell Davis, Butte; treasurer, E. H. Talcott, Livingston.

For the first time in her history, Montana has organized a comprehensive State movement to develop her superb resources. A fund will be raised, literature distributed and county boards formed. A State that produces annually nearly \$50,000,000 of the precious metals and that sends East nearly \$15,000,000 worth of cattle, sheep and wool, and still does not produce enough food for her own people, offers great opportunities for farmers, dairymen and fruit-growers. Montana is the richest State per capita of population, except one; she produces more wealth annually per capita than any other State. She has only about 200,000 people on an area of 186,000 square miles. The new wave of Western migration which has just set in, should run up her census to half a million during the next ten years.

We print herewith a number of the most significant and valuable addresses delivered before the Helena convention. The reader who may think of migrating to Montana in search of a home in her beautiful valleys, or who may desire to take part in the exploiting of her mines of gold, silver, copper and lead, will find in these addresses all the information most useful to him.

Hon. Walter Jordan, of Miles City, called the meeting to order and, after a short but feeling prayer by Bishop Brewer, Hon. Walter Cooper was elected temporary chairman of the convention, A. H. Barrett temporary secretary, C. D. Greenfield assistant secretary, and C. H. Edwards second assistant secretary.

Chairman Cooper then introduced Governor Rickards, who made the following address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GOVERNOR RICKARDS.

I have been invited to extend you the welcome of your fellow citizens—the residents of this city. This I do with great pleasure. The welcome is, I assure you, very cordial. I welcome you to the Capital City. I extend to you the fraternal greetings of the people. I bespeak for you their best wishes, their co-operation and their approval.

You have been drawn together today by a patriotic sentiment that will commend your work to the hearty endorsement of the citizens of this State. In this country of magnificent distances and still more magnificent expenses, men come from all sections of the State to exchange opinions relative to public affairs only when great and important questions invite their attention and demand their time. This assembly of representative men is an evidence that an earnest purpose is behind this convention.



HON. J. E. RICKARDS, GOVERNOR OF MONTANA,
Who welcomed the delegates to the Montana State Mining and Immigration Convention.

and that its deliberations will prove of practical benefit to the commonwealth.

The time is come when the larger and broader problems of statehood must be met. To attain that ideal condition which would entitle us to a star in the firmament of the flag, was once Montana's high ambition; but that honor, secured, brings with it the greater and grander responsibility of wearing it with credit to the State. To every loyal and patriotic citizen a share of this work is dedicated, and each must act his part on the stage of progress and help bear the burdens that will make Montana great.

The forecast for the future brightens in the light of such a movement as this, for it indicates that theory is taking on the more substantial garments of action and that realization will be evolved from hope. You have come here as practical men, ambitious to grapple with the problems that confront our people, the solution of which will make or mar the prospects of our splendid empire of mountain and plain. That you are equal to the wisdom required, I know—that you have the patriotism to

carry into execution the plans and projects best calculated to bring about the results desired, I am equally sure. As there is no limit to the possibilities you may here outline, there should be no limit to the enthusiasm with which you enter into the work of bringing these possibilities to a glorious fruition.

We honor the pioneers who blazed the way for the civilization we now enjoy, who made nature responsive to the toll of man, who cleared the brambles from our pathway and made possible a grand Territory and a still more glorious State. As we honor the pioneers who planted American civilization in the heart of these grand old Rockies, as we admire those who have carved from the wilderness such a commonwealth as this, so will the future citizen honor those who participate in such conventions as these for the pioneer work of converting great opportunities into success, great resources into wealth. No State ever felt the inspiration of kindred spirits devoted to a common purpose without realizing the dreams of the most sanguine.

If this convention fathers an agitation that will promote the redemption of our arid lands and invite enterprises that will people our desert wastes and add to our population the blood and brain from the best sections of the less favored East, it will have accomplished a mighty work; if it builds a plan whereby the depressed industry of mining can be revived, to a degree at least, and overcome the effects of cruel and unjust legislation, making possible the re-opening of the valuable silver mines now closed, it will have done for Montana that which theory alone could never accomplish. Relative to mining industry, I would like to see a revival of that old-time enthusiasm so successfully maintained in Colorado, and which has given our sister State a world-wide reputation and made her great.

It is not to be expected, gentlemen, that the full fruition of your labors is to be realized at once,—that a new order of things is to spring full-fledged from this convention, like Minerva from the brain of Jove,—but it is confidently hoped that an impetus will be given well-developed and carefully matured plans that will in due time bring forth a harvest of results that will prove of great profit to the State. A more representative body of men never came together in this State to debate the practical problems of the commonwealth. I have faith to believe that you will lay broad and deep the foundations of a work that must in the future be buidled into a monument to the enterprise of our people.

To accomplish this, the rights of your fellow men must influence you in your deliberations. Too many men are today seeking employment in vain; and the fear has been expressed that this convention may perchance invite more workmen into the already overcrowded fields of labor. I am quite confident that you have no such intention. Every intelligent man knows that the investment of capital, enlarging the profits of labor and maintaining prosperous homes for the masses, must conserve the first purposes of statehood.

Gentlemen, I again express our welcome. Thrice welcome! With the hearts of all good men beating in sympathy with the character of the work you have undertaken to discuss, and every patriotic citizen wishing you God-speed to the attainment of results beneficial to the State, you should feel an enthusiasm born of a devotion to a public trust, and enter with zeal upon your labors.

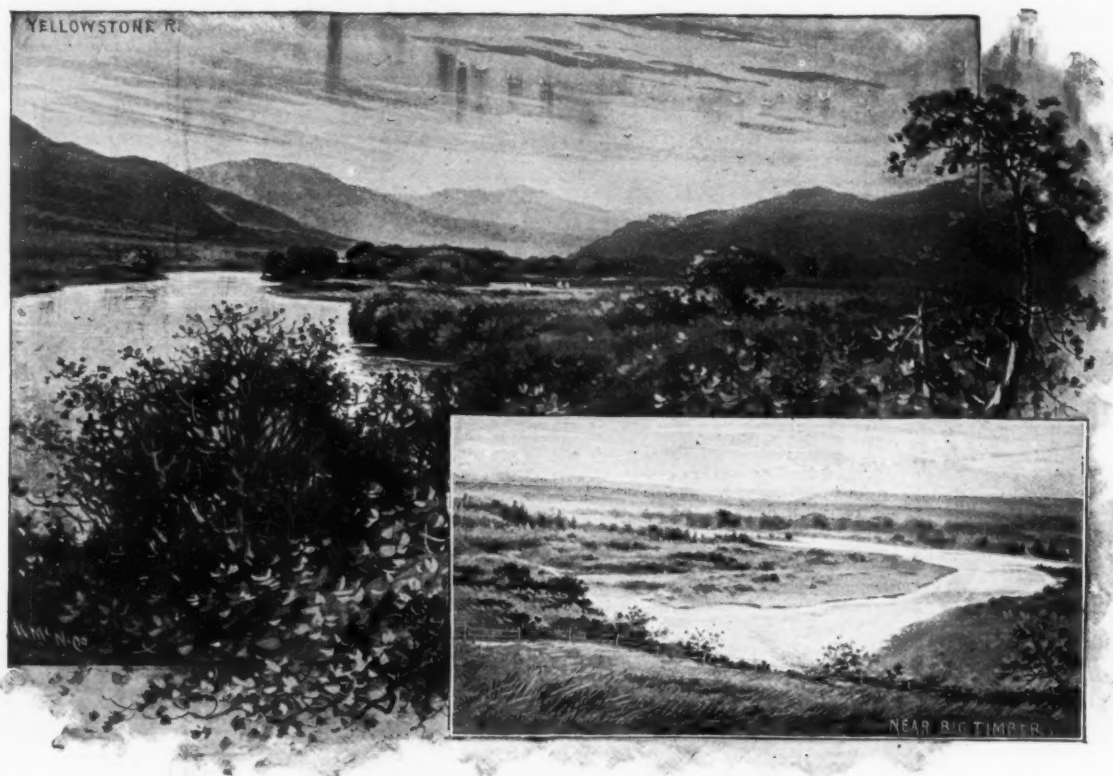
MOVEMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND CAPITAL.— BY THEODORE L. SCHURMEIER, OF ST. PAUL, PRESIDENT NORTHWESTERN IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

It is extremely pleasurable to me that this assemblage, convened for the purpose of advancing the growth and prosperity of your State, has afforded me an opportunity to meet with you and take part in the important work which you have in hand.

I have been very much interested in the great movement to induce new settlement in the Northwest ever since its beginning at the Interstate Immigration Convention held in St. Paul last November, and I take pleasure in announcing that the work is now being actively pushed in all the Northwestern States.

The interest manifested by the citizens of Montana in this movement by holding a State Immigration Convention to devise ways and means to increase the population of the State, is highly appreciated by me. The systematic organizations which your honorable body has in view to institute for active work throughout the State to promote immigration, will bring good results, and the influx of new settlers, which well organized efforts will induce, will be of great benefit to all your citizens.

The special subject upon which I have been invited to address you, "The Movement of Immigration and Capital," covers so wide a range of past years and is so varied in its application to localities, that I must confine my remarks to generalities and



ALONG THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER IN MONTANA.

more especially to the experiences associated with these movements to the Western States during the latter decades.

Immigration moves in well-defined waves, which are generally governed in volume by the existing conditions of prosperity in the regions inviting settlement, and likewise in the States and foreign countries where immigration originates. This has been especially observable with respect to foreign immigration, which, during periods of great prosperity in America and the consequent demand for labor at good wages, has usually been exceptionally large, while during periods of serious business depression in the United States, it has notably diminished.

The movement of settlers from the older States to the West, while governed more or less by the same cause, has always been greatly influenced by the opportunities which the free government and cheap railroad lands, and the rich mineral and other natural resources, have offered for development in the new Western States.

It is a well-established fact that immigration, as a rule, usually moves practically on lines in the same latitude where it originates. And as the northern temperate latitudes are favored with the most healthful and invigorating climate and offer the richest natural resources for development, it is in those regions that the highest civilization, the greatest energy, progress and accumulation of wealth and the largest number of inhabitants are found. From the immense aggregation of people in the temperate zone, there has been, as there is at present, a steady flow of settlers from the East to the West, varying in number according as the existing conditions are favorable or unfavorable to the movement in progress at the time.

I entertain the belief that the present time is most propitious for securing a large accession to your population. The inactivity in the movement of settlers which has ruled for several years past, is now practically at an end. The long-continued period of stagnation in general business, caused by the serious financial depression, which has so long prevailed, has produced a feeling of discontent among the people at large, and the disposition to immigrate to new fields of action is wide-spread. These intending settlers are going somewhere, and it behooves your citizens to see that your State gets its share. The Southern States are making strenuous efforts to turn the tide of immigration to the South, but the great advantages which the Northwest offers to new settlement are amply sufficient. If made known to intending settlers, to secure, as it has in the past, most of the immigration.

Montana offers in its undeveloped mineral, timber, grazing and farming resources, especially good openings for the success of a large number of new set-

tlers. It occupies a central position in the productive Northwest regions. Its mountains form the great watershed between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, and it is in the immediate path of the strong current of development and progress which has again set in from the East to the West. The present population of Montana is less than two inhabitants to the square mile. It possesses natural resources that will justify an early increase of the number ten-fold, and still be sparsely occupied. What has already been accomplished in the development of its mining, lumbering, stock-raising and farming industries by a comparatively few people, bears practical evidence of the great productive capabilities of the State, and strongly emphasizes what may be achieved in future years by an increase of population to further develop its vast natural elements of wealth.

Referring to the movement of capital and its investment, which is one of the chief factors in influencing immigration, the assertion so often repeated that capital is the most timid of all agencies, is not, in my opinion, sustained by facts. Care is always exercised in placing loans, but the considerable risks taken by investors are of such frequent occurrence as to disprove the claims that capital is exceedingly timid. It is very essential, however, that it should receive reasonable protection to readily obtain its use. Insure to capital its rightful return by making it certain that investors will be reimbursed, and then capital is willing, even anxious to be employed to any desired extent and in any new country possessing true merit. When the proper safeguards are accorded, it is surprising how easy money can be obtained and what a low rate of interest will satisfy investors.

Results show that a comparatively small population has accomplished wonders in developing the diversified resources of your State. The success attained by the enterprise and labor of these few people in finding and securing an almost incredible amount of the hidden mineral wealth of the State, and in largely increasing the stock-raising, lumbering and agricultural industries, demonstrates that enormous additions to the wealth of the State can be realized from the exertions of a largely increased population, and the use of the necessary capital in utilizing the abundant sources of profit which remain as yet unemployed. A large portion of the capital required for the further development of the vast natural resources of Montana must come from the moneyed centers of the older States and Europe, and the only requisite for obtaining all that is needed, is to furnish adequate protection and security to investors.

Montana is remarkably well favored in the possession of a diversity of rich natural resources and advantages, comprising, chiefly, immense deposits of

minerals, extensive coal-fields, vast forests, great water-powers, a highly productive soil and nutritious grazing ranges. These sources of wealth, which nature has so lavishly provided, should be more rapidly developed and made useful to man. It rests with this convention to adopt well-considered plans to more generally notify the world of the wonderful resources of the State which are now awaiting development, to encourage capital to find lodgment here, and inform intending settlers of the many advantages which Montana offers for supporting in prosperity a large additional population.

The Northwest regions generally, as compared with most of the other portions of the United States and with foreign countries, is in a prosperous condition. Although the prevailing prices of products have been unusually low, yet the enormous yields from the soil, the mines and the forests, and the profits from the live-stock and dairying industries, have measurably compensated for the low prices of products, and consequently, the great Northwest, as a whole, is generally in a flourishing condition. This important information should be imparted to the world at large, as it is one of the strongest inducements that can be offered to attract intending settlers and capital.

After twenty years of business relations with Montana, it affords me the greatest pleasure to add that I have always found its business men imbued with the highest sense of mercantile honor and prompt to meet obligations, giving to your State an enviable reputation in the commercial world.

I sincerely hope that the citizens generally throughout your great State, the third largest in the Union, will co-operate to the fullest extent in the measures adopted by this convention to promote new settlement, as I feel confident that, as a result of united action in furthering this movement, an increase of population will be secured which will add materially to the wealth and general prosperity of Montana. "The Golden State."

POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE IN MONTANA.—BY S. M. EMERY, DIRECTOR MONTANA EXPERIMENT STATION.

The commonly accepted Eastern idea of Montana is that it is an arid country, with bench-lands sparsely clad with bunch-grass fit only for the range herds which find scanty subsistence in summer and oftentimes perish from lack of food and protection from the blizzards of winter; while agriculture, in the strict sense of the word, is supposed to find no place within its boundaries.

A New York man of unusual intelligence said to me in a recent communication: "There is very little accessible information printed in the East that gives us any idea of what Montana is or of what is being done in the lines in which I am interested." His

occupation is that of nurseryman. Again, an Iowa inquirer writes: "Have schools been organized yet? Are the people of good moral character, or are they of the usual type of the Western border ruffian?"

Such queries are but few among the many received by me at the Experiment Station. The ignorance shown is none the less pernicious that it is inexcusable, but it plainly shows that the most important work of this convention is to devise ways and means to educate the world relative to the capabilities of Montana and the conditions which render it so desirable a location for the home-seeker.

In what do the agricultural resources of Montana consist? Briefly stated, they may be classed with the usual products of the temperate zone, barring only Southern sugar-cane, cotton, rice, and semi-tropical fruits. It should be remembered that the 146,080 square miles constituting Montana are highly diversified not only as to topography, but in climatic conditions as well, all being dependent upon altitude. Numerous mountain ranges projected across the State in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, form a vast system of diurnal wind-breaks, while Chinook winds greedily absorb and obliterate all signs of winter and leave in their wake a climate that is balmy and springlike. Thus protected from the scourging winds that so cruelly sweep across the vast plains of the mid-continent, we enjoy all the advantages ordinarily belonging to locations lying hundreds of miles to the south of us. To this immunity is added superior quality of soil, which has been shown by the analysis of the chemist to contain .23 of one per cent of phosphoric acid, and six-tenths of one per cent of potash, while the average of 466 analyses of the soils of the humid States, made by Dr. Wiley of the department of agriculture, shows the average per cent of phosphoric acid to be .113, and of potash .216. These are the essentials upon which plant growth depends. Millions of dollars are annually paid by Eastern seaboard States for the same elements, which rank as staple articles of commerce. Our soil is thus shown to possess from two and one-half to two and three-fourths times the fertility of the humid States, and should be more valuable proportionately.

To verify this value, we must go by the book. The department of agriculture conducts a statistical bureau, considered as accurate, but with a decided bias towards conservatism. One of their processes has been the grouping together of leading cereal producing States, both as to yield and the home value of the crops. In the corn group Montana ranks with the best twenty-two as to yield (the Yellowstone Valley has one record of 150 bushels ear corn to the acre), and the best seven as to value of the crop acre; in the wheat group as among the best eleven in yield and the best thirteen in value of the crop acre; in oats as among the best twelve in yield and seven in value of the crop acre; in barley as among the best seven in yield and eight in value of the crop acre. This, for a State that has been erroneously supposed to have no agriculture, is traveling in good company. Believing from knowledge based on personal observation that the yields attributed to Montana by these reports did not do justice to the farms of the State, the institution which I have the honor to represent has for the past three years obtained actual crop returns of the Gallatin County farms. These are as follows:

	1893.	1894	1895.	Average 3 Years.
Spring wheat.....	32 1-2	35 1-2	33 1-2	33.3
Winter wheat.....	39	41 5-6	33	37.9
Oats	54 3-5	61 1-3	58 1-9	58.01
Barley	44 1-3	50 1-6	45 1-9	46.5
Potatoes	263 8-9	231 3-4	171	222.2

Considering the fact that these figures are the footings of between 200 and 300 actual crop returns—except '95, which is based on 100 returns—of farmers as they run, "good, bad and indifferent," scattered over territory embracing nearly 1,200 square miles, many being bench-land farms without water for irrigating, the showing is marvelous. Add to these figures the difference between machine measure—those on which the yields are based—and actual weight, and the results will be still more surprising. The average weight of a stricken standard bushel of wheat is 61.5 pounds (the result of eighty-six separate tests and measurements); the average weight of a stricken standard bushel of oats is 41.5 pounds (the result of forty-six separate tests and measurements); the average weight of a stricken standard bushel of barley is 55.3 pounds (the result of twelve separate tests and measurements). This system would add 2 per cent to the average wheat yield, 30 per cent to our average oat yield, and 16 per cent to our average barley yield. These are presented as authentic results of farming in "Old Gallatin," and they are believed to be substantially correct. This county was selected for this statistical work, by reason of its convenience to our station and our familiarity with the adjacent lands and people, and not that it was supposed to be abnormally productive.

Gallatin only assumes to be the agricultural peer of her sister counties, all of which have just pride in being an integral part of our great and glorious commonwealth.

Again, we do not rely solely upon the showing of the half-bushel measure as being the true exponent of grain values; we have mercilessly subjected our grains to the crucial test of the chemist's analysis to determine its true food value. Much has been truly said in past years as to the inferiority of Montana wheat for flour manufacture. This was the case in the days when soft, club-wheat was the sole seed used, this growing more starchy and less valuable for bread-making by the excessive use of water in irrigating. With the advent of bench-land farming and the erection of high-class flouring-mills, a demand arose from the miller, for hard wheat, in order that he might successfully compete with the mills of the Dakotas and Minnesota, which were fast obtaining a complete monopoly of the fine flour trade of Montana. The best Montana wheat has been tested alongside of the finest sample of North Dakota hard wheat, the former showing a nitrogenous content of 16.87 per cent, and that of Dakota 14.37 per cent, a difference in favor of the Montana grain of 2.5 per cent. Again, the best grade of Minneapolis flour has been tested with the finest grade of Montana flour. Minneapolis flour showed 13.75 per cent crude protein, equal to 2.2 per cent of pure nitrogen, as compared with 14.57 per cent of crude protein, equal to 2.38 per cent of pure nitrogen, in the Montana flour.

Again, the reputation of the Irish potato grown in Montana under irrigation has been assailed, it



PARIS GIBSON, OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.,
President Montana State Mining and Immigration Association.

being stigmatized as "watery and of poor flavor." This may be owing to the incongruity of associating anything of supposed Irish origin with water. To determine the truth or falsity of this opinion, analyses were made in '94 of Montana and Wisconsin potatoes, the former having been well irrigated, while the year '94 will be remembered as the driest in the memory of man in Wisconsin. The Montana potato showed 1 per cent less water and 1.66 per cent more starch than the Wisconsin article. Among the crops that do well in various parts of Montana, in addition to those to which special attention has been called, are rye, buckwheat, corn, flax, peas, beans, grass-seeds, tobacco, peanuts, clover, alfalfa, all the tame grasses, rape, amber-cane, carrots, beets, —both sugar and stock, broom-corn, and the various members of the cucurbit family; —nor does the 40,000,000 acres of Montana soil—the amount classed by Government statistics as arable land—depend solely upon irrigation for crop production. Within ten days I have been told by a reputable farmer of Cascade County, who has his books to prove his statements, that his revenues from the crops grown on less than 200 acres in the past five years, amounted to \$14,231.33, the returns from the crop of '95 being \$4,192.29. Were his hopes of Heaven based upon an orthodox immersion in water found on his farm, he would be eternally damned, as his ranch is as dry as the proverbial powder-house. His average wheat-yields for the past five years were 28½ bushels per acre. The fertility of the soil is by no means confined to the cereals; the tame grasses and clovers likewise carry in their composition the same high

quality of nutrition that made the bench-land plateaus the favorite grazing grounds from time immemorial of countless herds of buffalo and antelope. In no other region are the natural conditions more happily combined for the industry of dairying, swine-growing or poultry production. Nor need the thrifty sons of New England, the Middle or the Western States, to remember with longing the old Eastern orchards; for, snugly sheltered in our valleys, or on our fertile hill-sides, are thousands of ideal orchard sites where may be, and already have been, successfully grown the apple, pear, peach, plum, prune, apricot, cherry and grape; while small fruits of every description return, one hundred fold, the painstaking care of the grower. In quality, Montana fruit is second to none, being highly colored and of delicious flavor; and last, but not least, it is unmarred by scar or work of worm. In fact, the present greatest bar to the production of domestic fruit is found in the abundance of wild fruit which grows luxuriantly in every mountain canyon, covering the hill-sides and bordering each water-course.

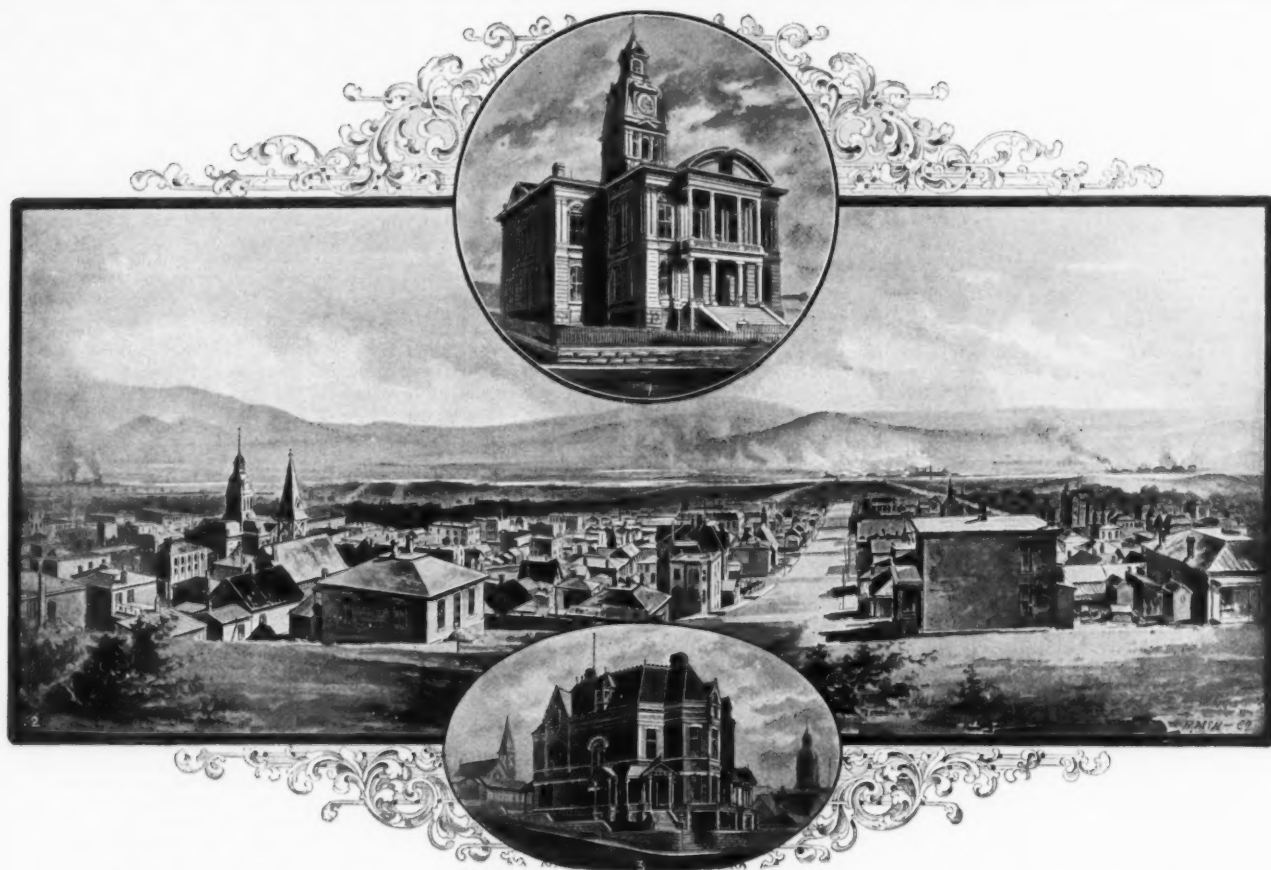
The flora of Montana also deserves more than passing notice. It is peculiar and varied, often baffling the analyst and requiring a botany of its own. "There lives no man with soul so dead" whose heart would not be gladdened by the flowers of spring-time. Whole valleys are aglow with our State flower, the rose-tinted "bitter-root;" while higher up, in dark canyons, the colors deeper and richer and fade again until we find the fragile edelweiss, nodding from its home amid the snow, and over all, like a great inverted bowl, hangs a blue Italian sky.

What will be done with the increased products of the soil, should Montana's 7,000 farms be increased ten fold? First, supply the home-table of Montana; place upon it the choicest cuts of the tops of the herds summered upon the nutritious bunch-grass and wintered upon the luxuriant alfalfa and clover-fields of the great valleys of the eastern slopes. Keep them at home; they are too prime to bring you only four to five cents from the great meat combines, to whom you have so long paid unwilling tribute. Flank this with the shapely hams and "wholesome bacon of highly-bred porkers raised upon succulent pastures and finished off with a ration of wheat, barley and peas; such meat being infinitely superior to the corn-fed, bacteria-bred, cholera-wed hog of the Mississippi Valley. To these add home-grown, home-fattened mutton, such as we now export to old England to enable her to maintain her fast-fading reputation for Southdowns in their best estate. Upon this groaning table must be found poultry, unequaled in quality,—such as can only be grown in our pure mountain air; Montana oatmeal, butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, vegetables and breadstuffs; clothe us with woolen garments so fine in texture as to be fit for a king; supply our homes with carpets and blankets woven on our own looms; let us be shod with genuine leather taken from home herds, tanned in home vats and manufactured on home benches. Do all these things to the 200,000 souls now here, and whose ranks will be augmented by countless other thousands that will flock to the State to operate the mines which will be opened on every mountain range when capital is available.

If Montanians were dependent upon their own food supply and manufactured products,—though in the amount of per capita wealth they excel every other State of the Union,—they would go hungry, save for flour, beef, mutton, and potatoes, for ten months of the year; while in the matter of raiment we would be no better off than was the red man who roamed the prairies two generations ago. The home market supplied, we could then, by reason of the greater fertility of soil and increased crop production, together with the superior quality of the product, offset the greater distance lying between us and the markets of the world and successfully compete with sister States in this great and growing traffic.

What will we do with the immigrant? What will we do without him? That Montana can support thousands where there are now but individuals, by the practice of intensive farming, is evidenced in parts of the old world. Flanders, with but 37,000 acres, maintains 30,000 souls. Contrast their average cereal crops with ours—wheat, 40 bushels per acre, ours 35.5 bushels; their oats, 80 bushels per acre, ours 58 bushels. The Island of Guernsey, with 29,000 acres, comfortably maintains 60,000 inhabitants, every acre of grass-lands being made to support a Jersey cow. Think of it! A population 1,300 times more dense than ours. In parts of England where coal is cheap, plentiful grapes are grown under glass to better financial advantage than on the sunny hills of the Rhine, the home of the grape.

The rich sections of the great Middle West are said to have been settled by three sets of farmers, namely, the squatter, possessing but hazy ideas of development of the country; the grain farmer, whose aim was to place vast areas of land under an improvident state of tillage, and finally, the man whose watchword was "diversified farming." The trail of the grain farmer is as broad as the continent, ex-



BUTTE CITY, MONTANA, WITH VIEW OF SILVER BOW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND SKETCH OF ONE OF BUTTE'S ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

tending from the once fertile lands of the Eastern States into and across the valley of the Mississippi and surging up to and about the mighty mountains, until an outraged soil and depleted treasures, both public and private, call for new men and new methods. Montana joins in a call for deliverance from "the man who is land poor;" she wants men who will come to her to seek and make homes—not mere abiding places; men whose aim will be, not to farm the greatest number of acres, but whose efforts will be concentrated upon the small farm area; men with sufficient capital to acquire subdivisions of the large farms, too common in Montana, and with knowledge to restore them to their original measure of productiveness and to grace these fat acres with the cozy cottage, the comfortable barn and the convenient out-buildings; men possessing broad and liberal ideas, who believe in the school-house, the church, the public library, the town hall; men who will be amenable to the influences of the grand and noble in nature, with which Montana is so richly endowed; men who will affiliate with our progressive people and who will quickly acquire the true Western spirit of progress.

These are men who will be welcomed with open arms to hospitable homes. The impecunious, the improvident, the creature who is unwilling to surrender his allegiance to foreign powers and whose fondest hopes are centered in the transfer of his bones after death to the spot whence he came; the broken-winded politician who farms the farmer;—all these are those for whom we have no manner of use, and whose intrusion will be resented.

MINING FROM A BUSINESS STANDPOINT.—BY E. D. EDGERTON, OF HELENA.

Montana is to be congratulated on what she has done towards developing her vast mineral resources. Almost unaltered, she has brought her production of minerals to their present condition, which entitles her to a leading position among the mining States; but, like all Western States, we must look to Eastern and foreign capital to aid in the great work of development, which shall ultimately place her in a position to attract the attention of the world as a mining center—a consummation earnestly to be wished for and much nearer fruition than is realized by the majority of our people. The moneyed centers of the East could send millions to Montana for investment, and would do so, if mining operations were thoroughly understood in Eastern cities and proper safeguards were attached to such investments.

The duty assigned me by the executive committee

has been that of saying something regarding mining as a business.

In giving you my ideas of mining as a business, in the short space allowed for my address and which shall be appropriate to the occasion, I shall have to be somewhat fragmentary in my remarks—saying a little on the subject of mines, extraction and reduction of ores, the general business policy which at present appertains and that which should be pursued, without feeling able, for lack of time, to thoroughly exhaust or explain any of these subjects, any one of which would be ample for the full consumption of the time allowed.

Before proceeding it may be well to pause and consider the relative importance which this industry sustains to the State of Montana, particularly the central and western portion. There are many parts of the United States where manufacturing, agriculture, and commercial pursuits of various kinds hold the supremacy, but this is not true with us.

The respective towns of Butte, as a producer of ore, and Anaconda, as a point for their reduction, are phenomenal and have not their equal in the world.

Butte employs, in all kinds of labor, about ten thousand men, of whom over seven thousand are employed in the industry of mining and receive from that source, from pay-rolls alone, about seven hundred thousand dollars per month.

The significance of these figures will be better understood when we say that the total number of men employed in all kinds of labor throughout the entire State according to the returns of various county assessors, aggregate fifty-one thousand. It may be safely estimated that over thirty thousand of these laborers are directly or indirectly employed in work connected with the mining and reduction of ores.

Again referring to the Butte mining district, it is estimated that, during the past fifteen years, there has been produced there an aggregate of \$225,698,000, each year showing an increase over its predecessor.

The copper production of Montana, which is practically located at Butte, represented during the past year over fifty-one per cent of the output of the United States, and over one-quarter of the production of the entire world. These are startling figures, and, when taken in connection with the fact that they in no sense represent bonanza operations, but are increasing from year to year, they teach us an important lesson.

Hardly less instructive is a contemplation of the entire mineral output of the State.

We submit the following figures as representing the

production of the State of Montana for the year 1895, showing a total, in round numbers, of \$50,000,000, as follows:

Gold, fine ounces, 209,320; value, \$4,327,040.32.
Silver, fine ounces, 17,701,658; value, \$22,886,992.19.
Copper, pounds, 201,003,992; value, \$21,114,809.16.
Lead, pounds, 24,139,504; value, \$754,359.50.
Total for 1895, \$49,083,261.17.

These figures show but slight reduction in silver since 1892, an increase of 33½ per cent in gold since 1894, and an increase in the grand total of between nine and ten millions over 1894.

On account of the feeling that has existed in the East for many years, regarding the unsafeness of this line of business and its extra hazards, many people have been disinclined to acknowledge its importance and have felt like concealing, rather than advertising, the resources of the country from a mining standpoint. But there has been a great change in the sentiment of a large portion of the world during the past year or two, and beyond a question mining and mining interests are asserting themselves and attracting the attention of investors in all the large money centers of the universe. It therefore will not be inappropriate to look at the question from a practical standpoint and to consider it as a business. For if it cannot be sustained on the ground of being a legitimate business and a proper field for the safe investment of capital, the present interest will only be short-lived.

Years of practical experience with mines and in contact with mining men, has led me to believe that the ownership of mines, and their operation, are as legitimate and proper, under the same rules and safeguards, with equal care and attention, as banking, merchandising, railroad, or any other kindred legitimate business.

It does not necessarily follow from these remarks that you are to suppose that mining has no peculiarities, or that there are no pitfalls or difficulties liable to be encountered. The very fact of the large, legitimate profit that can be realized from the intelligent and proper working of mining properties, is almost of itself an assertion that there must go with it, hand in hand, a certain proportionate amount of legitimate hazard. The man whose money earns him from 25 to 30 per cent per annum invested in mining enterprises, can hardly expect the same abundant opportunities with as little care and attention as would be required if he invested in a 2 or 3 per cent Government or municipal bond, or a 4 or 5 per cent real estate mortgage; but, in proportion to the profits, I do not believe there is a line of business in the

world that yields the same return for the same effort and with as little hazard, as mining.

While this assertion may be accepted when presented and earnestly advocated here at home, it is, however, to be remembered that a large portion of the world, and particularly in the moneyed centers where investors are to be found, do not believe it, and if we can judge by the actions of those who surround us, and who have had years of close contact with mining and mining matters, we are almost inclined to believe that they do not realize that mining is a business that can be managed and made profitable upon lines parallel with other solid and legitimate enterprises; that is, that the same degree of care and attention to small matters, economy and prudence, will have the same relative bearing and are necessary as an elementary principle to success.

It probably may not have occurred to the majority of the Western men, and it certainly does not to the Eastern capitalist, but it is a fact, in my opinion, nevertheless, that there is no other line of business that is left so entirely to run itself as mining, save and except in those instances where combinations of large capital have been effected and placed in the hands of intelligent men who make it a business not only to invest, but after investment to stay with the proposition and manage it on close, conservative lines. A large mine needs the same care and supervision from day to day in its management as a railroad or any other enterprise.

One reason that foreign capitalists have been so successful in initiating, organizing, developing and carrying forward mining operations thousands and thousands of miles from their own homes, is the fact that they attend to the following requisites:

First, they provide ample and sufficient money to thoroughly explore, carefully develop, judiciously work and successfully reduce the product of their mines under the most careful, competent, broad-gauged, experienced representatives that money will procure.

The greatest trouble with our Americans as miners, is that they are inclined to treat the whole matter as a gamble—a flyer, as it is sometimes called. If by force of accident they strike a good vein of ore, they go forward with a reckless abandon that is entirely foreign to legitimate business methods, and realize, not infrequently, handsome profits (for which they deserve no thanks from the community or the mining world), thus establishing but another example of the truth of the oft-repeated axiom "that a good mine cannot be broken by mismanagement."

Of course, like all other lines of business, there is occasionally a wreck strewn along the shore; but in the main, here in Montana, mining investments have proven profitable in the aggregate.

Beginning with the rich bonanzas of placer mining, we have drifted on until we have reached a condition where large bodies of low-grade gold and silver ores, with by-products of copper and lead, have furnished (and will for centuries to come) inexhaustible avenues for the genius of man and the employment of large capital at fairly remunerative rates.

Montana, the third largest State in the Union, with a population scarcely representing one soul to the square mile, sent a production of a little over \$65,000,000 into the markets of the world during the past year, of which nearly 75 per cent was mineral. Nowhere in the known world have the same number of people, year after year for a period of ten years, produced as much created or primary wealth as the citizens of Montana; and it is but fair to say that the proportion of mineral wealth to all other sources has been practically 4 to 1.

At this time, when the entire civilized world is apparently exercised, disturbed and agitated over the question of metallic moneyed values, it certainly becomes interesting to a people, one of whose main industries is the production of the precious metals—gold and silver,—to consider the business of mining.

We hear in the distant countries of Africa and Australia, and, approaching nearer home, in different portions of the United States, of mining excitements; and it would seem to me that at this not inopportune time, it is well for us to give serious thought to this most interesting, substantial, progressive and potential proposition, which means so much for our wealth or woe.

If mining is a business such as I have indicated in the expression of my opinion heretofore given, then it seems to me that it behooves every Montanan to give his cordial support to this line of industry, both by example and influence.

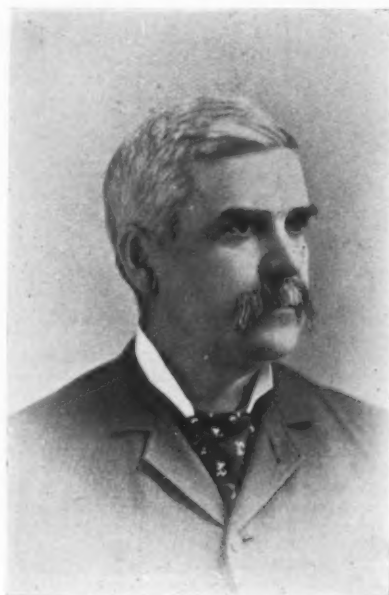
We have assembled here for the purpose of discussing various methods and means which will, in our opinion, best develop and promote the resources of this great State. We certainly shall be most happy to see these valleys, stretching from the Missouri on the east, westward up the various streams that have their fountain heads in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and over the crest and down the slopes that lead to the waters of the Columbia on the West, filled and populated with stockmen and

agriculturists. And no one realizes better than myself the opportunity that is here offered for the sustenance of thousands and thousands, and even the millions of human beings in the not distant future; but these matters, owing to our situation, will necessarily be somewhat slow. The immediate matter in hand, it seems to me, is that course of action, that advice, that arrangement of thought and effort, which shall best bring to the immediate forefront the great mining interests now lying practically dormant at our very doors; for let no man deceive himself by thinking that the development work has been done, that the best mines have been discovered, or that there is any danger from lack of opportunity.

Giving full credence to all the inventive ingenuity of the present and coming generations, I feel perfectly safe in saying that I see no reason why the mining industry of this State should not continue to hold its own, and increase, for many times the lives of any one now present.

While the American mechanic has devised many ways and means by which larger quantities of ore can be extracted in a shorter length of time, it is also fair to say that there have been great improvements in the direction of treating ores. Today there is more profit in base ore that will average \$10.00 per ton, than there was twenty years ago in the same character of ore that went on an average of \$100.00 per ton, thus increasing many times the quantity that can be economically treated, and which formerly found a resting place on the dump.

These changes have not occurred by virtue of



HON. WALTER COOPER, OF BOZEMAN, MONT.,
Chairman Montana State Mining and Immigration Commission.

chemical research, but are mainly due to mechanical inventions. The greatest discoveries, so far as the treatment of Montana ore is concerned, have been in the line of mechanical devices and contrivances rather than otherwise, and for the purpose of economically effectuating these, there must be taken into account the large amount of energy that is stored in our mountain streams.

It was predicted a few years ago that electricity would play an important part in the future of ore reduction. Mr. Edison, with characteristic ingenuity, immediately attempted to utilize the heat that could be generated in this manner, for the purpose of reducing ore. Up to the present time he has made no material progress in this direction—none at least of sufficient importance to warrant the investment of capital. On the other hand, indirectly, it has taken a very large and wide field of action into itself by virtue of its utility in the creation, promotion and distribution of power. Latent energies stored up in our mountain streams that were practically valueless a few years ago, can now be taken and transmitted, with all their powerful energies unimpaired, and made great instruments in the reduction of minerals contained in low-grade ores.

We have presented to us at our very doors the wonderful sight of the low-grade ores of Butte being transmitted in their raw state 170 miles for the purpose of reduction, where the powerful agencies, generated by nature's elementary process, can be utilized in the banks of the Missouri at Great Falls.

It might be well for the people of Helena to re-

member, that within a hauling distance not half so long as that between Great Falls and Butte, there lies, placed by nature and by nature's God, and tributary to Helena, more millions of tons of crude ore, undeveloped, but by no means unproven, than would supply plants ten times the size and capacity of those at Great Falls, contiguous to a water-power potential enough to answer every practical purpose at a minimum cost.

The time is past when men can treat mining as a line of operations which can be conducted in an aimless, unmethodical, expensive manner. A new era in mining, so far as Montana is concerned, has got to be entered upon. It is true that there are plenty of examples within the State (in Butte and elsewhere) where the large companies are managed upon a plan which it would be absurd for me to say any possible improvement could be made on. The large plants of the Drum Lummon, in our own county, the silver mills of Granite, and the vast reduction works of Anaconda, Butte, East Helena and Great Falls, both metallurgically and from a business standpoint, if not entirely above criticism, are practically so. But there are hundreds, and I do not perhaps exaggerate when I say thousands, of lesser opportunities which ought to be an unfailing source of continual revenue, and many of which are susceptible of almost infinite increase, if practically managed and backed by ample financial support.

It is only appropriate, having called attention to the large field for mining enterprises presented by this portion of the Rocky Mountain section, lying as it were at our doors undeveloped, and the further fact that there are large amounts of idle capital today which is seeking investment in legitimate enterprises on a lesser basis of interest or returns than was ever known in the world's history before, to say that the one thing that keeps these from combining, with almost incalculable benefit to the people of Montana, is a want of confidence on the part of the men who hold the strings to this accumulated money. That Montana cannot by any known legislation, either State or Congressional, nor by any law, physical or metaphysical, compel the unloosening of these closely held purse-strings, is certain. It can only be obtained through the means of confidence gained, and that confidence can only be gained by such methods in the conduct of our mining operations as shall insure to capitalists a safe return for their investments with liberal profits.

We point with pride to the history of Montana, as compared with any other State or Territory in the Union, on the subject of square treatment, liberal dealing and handsome returns to those who have invested in our mines.

Let us not forget that it is necessary to continue this line of judicious and conservative operation in the future as in the past, and that if we do, the people of the State of Montana will have all the money they can legitimately handle for the development of her every resource, particularly mining;—and, in conclusion, and to the gentlemen known as mining promoters, permit me a word of advice—don't try to make it all on any one deal.

MONTANA'S HOME MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS.—BY E. D. HOWELL, OF BUTTE.

There is perhaps no other State in the Union whose natural resources are so diverse as the State of Montana. Pennsylvania can boast of her mineral wealth, the Mississippi Valley of its agricultural resources, Wisconsin and Minnesota of their forests, and California of her fruit. Montana can boast of iron, coal, copper, silver, gold and sapphire mines; of unlimited agricultural resources, and of water-power running to waste sufficient to run all the machinery of the world. It is the land of almost perpetual sunshine. The climate is tonic and healthful. Even our cold weather does not have the penetrating quality of cold in lower altitudes and moist climates. Through the summer season and the long autumn the valleys of Montana are the abodes of beauty, and upon the tranquil summits of her mountains it often seems as if the very peace of God had settled down.

Montana has won the cognomen of "The Treasure State." There are others who can speak out of more ample information and with greater eloquence of her resources than I. I will deal with one unique phase of Montana's development.

Other States with ample agricultural resources have found that that industry tends to outstrip all others. They produce more food products than they consume, and the farmers must hunt markets for their surplus products. The ideal community is that where each producer finds a consumer to buy his produce near his home, and where all the inhabitants are at work in diverse industries wherein each ministers to the needs of all the rest. There are States in the Mississippi Valley whose inhabitants will always be plowing and sowing. So there are States in the South that will be raising cotton to the end of time.

Montana is destined to have a more varied career. Agriculture will flourish here, for our valleys are wide, fertile and well-watered. Grazing and stock-

raising will always flourish, for the hills and mountain-sides are covered with nutritious grasses which in fattening qualities almost equal the hay and the grain of Eastern States. Montana will always maintain pre-eminence as a mining State, for we have copper, silver, iron, coal, and sapphire mines, and we have only begun to produce. Montana will be a manufacturing State, for we have unlimited water-power that can be utilized at comparatively small cost, and which will not always run to waste. In these days when electricity is used in so many lines of manufacturing, such as making aluminum, acetylene, refining copper, etc., requiring a vast amount of power to break up the molecules of substances and form new chemical compounds, it is absolutely essential that cheap power should be obtained. In the search after that kind of power it is certain that the falls of the Missouri and the thousand mountain streams of this State, the energies of which are now expended in dashing their waters into foam, will not be overlooked.

The day for any considerable extension of manufacturing enterprises in Montana has not yet arrived. We must be able to furnish cheap food as well as cheap power. At the present time, among the industries of Montana, agriculture lags. Montana is in the unique position, for a Western State, of consuming more than she produces.

Hon. James H. Mills, commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, has kindly furnished me a tabulated statement of the relative consumption of home and foreign produce in Montana for the last two years. The commodities covered are flour, pork products, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry. Gallatin, Jefferson and Madison counties use home-made flour almost exclusively, while Silver Bow, in 1895, used but 42½ per cent. The average is really too high, for Silver Bow counts as only one among twenty-three counties, while her consumption is probably one-third that of the entire State. Montana produces very little of the pork, bacon, ham and lard she consumes. In many of the counties the entire amount consumed comes from outside the State. The domestic production amounts to only seven per cent. This low production is probably due to the fact that corn is not produced as abundantly and cheaply as in some Eastern States, but there are other kinds of food that hogs will eat which can be produced cheaply in Montana.

Of the domestic butter consumed in Montana, the average for the State for the year 1894 was 60 per cent, and for 1895 70 per cent. But this average is really too high, for Silver Bow's consumption of domestic butter was only 6 per cent in 1894 and 8½ per cent in 1895. The 53 per cent of foreign-made butter consumed in Lewis and Clarke last year, and the 91½ per cent consumed in Silver Bow County, would tend to show that much more than half the butter consumed in the State is imported.

The percentage of Montana-made cheese consumed in the State is almost too small to be considered. Over 96 per cent is imported. The agricultural counties of the State, as a rule, produce all the eggs they consume, but Silver Bow consumes only 8½ per cent of Montana eggs.

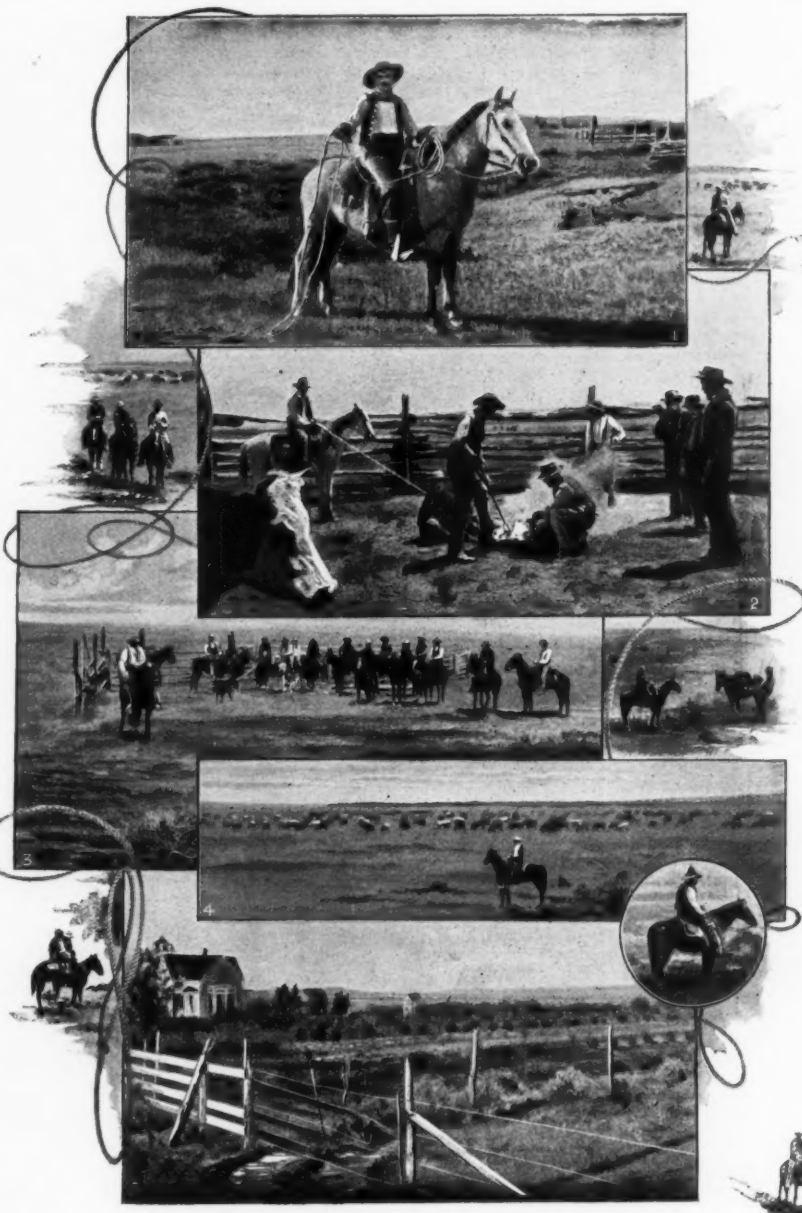
I doubt if any of us realize what a magnificent market Montana affords for farm produce.

The agent of the Northern Pacific road has kindly furnished me with a statement of the amounts of butter, eggs and poultry shipped into Butte over his road during the two months of December, 1895, and February, 1896. He thought the average for these two months would afford a fair monthly average for the year for his road. These monthly averages are as follows: Butter, 44,517 pounds; eggs, 90,685 pounds; dressed poultry, 73,120 pounds. If the receipts from other sources are as great as these from the Northern Pacific (and some estimate them to be twice as great), then the total amount of butter shipped into Butte during the year would be 1,068,000 pounds, which, at the average retail price of twenty-five cents, would cost over a quarter of a million dollars. The yearly importation of eggs would be 2,176,440 pounds, which, at the rate of fifty-two pounds for each case of thirty dozen, would amount to 41,854 cases or 1,255,620 dozen. These, at an average price of twenty-five cents per dozen, would cost over \$300,000.

On the same basis of consumption the amount of poultry consumed would be 1,754,880 pounds which, at an average price of fifteen cents per pound, would be \$263,000. From these figures it will appear that Butte's butter, eggs and poultry bill for a year is over eight hundred thousand dollars.

The average prices I have quoted above are low. The best creamery butter in Butte is never less than thirty cents per pound, while in the winter season it is always thirty-five cents. Eggs are always thirty and thirty-five cents per dozen during the fall and winter months, while dressed poultry is never less than fifteen cents, except where dealers get overstocked and make a lower rate to dispose of it.

Montana does not need more day laborers, neither



ROUND-UP SCENES IN YELLOWSTONE VALLEY, MONTANA.

1. A Typical Cowboy. 2. Putting on the Brand. 3. Ready for the Round-Up. 4. Herding on the Plains. 5. A Modern Cattle Ranch.

does she need immigrants without capital. No one need think that he can come to Montana, as he could have gone to Kansas a generation ago, homestead a quarter-section, plow it up, and go to raising crops immediately. Montana farms need irrigating. Irrigating ditches cost money and require time for their construction. But when the water is at last brought upon the land and the land is brought under cultivation, the fruits repay all the toll and cost of construction.

CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTANA.—BY JERRY COLLINS, OF HELENA.

While we are telling the people of the richness of our mines, of the extent and fertility of our agricultural lands, and of the unequalled opportunities here offered the home-seekers, we should not neglect to append to every statement that the climate of Montana, all things considered, is the nearest approach to perfection this country affords. Montana can justly make this claim, and it is an advantage that should be seized upon and made the most of in the good work of inducing settlement and the development of the natural resources of the State.

This is a pretty big State, extending over 500 miles east and west and 390 miles north and south, and consisting of mountains and great plains, with varying altitudes above sea-level of from 2,000 to 8,000 feet, the latter being applicable only to the highest mountain ranges. In such an extended area there is of necessity different climatic conditions, and the variations from what might be expected under the 49th parallel and in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, may be accounted for in general terms by

favorable altitudes and the influence of oft-prevailing soft southwest or Chinook winds, as they are called.

The idea is apt to prevail among those who are strangers to Montana, that it is a region of rugged mountains, where peak rises above peak in endless succession; but, so far from this being the case, more than two-thirds of the State is prairie land—a conservative estimate being that of 93,000,000 acres embraced within the boundaries of the State, 30,000,000 acres are agricultural, 40,000,000 acres grazing, and 23,000,000 acres mountainous lands. According to Professor Gannett of the Hayden survey, 51,400 square miles, or more than one-third of the State, has an elevation of less than 4,000 feet above sea-level, and 40,700 square miles, more than one-fourth of the State, an altitude of less than 3,000 feet. The average altitude of the State, including the mountains, is 3,900 feet. Wyoming has an average altitude of 6,400 feet and Colorado 7,000 feet, Montana's mean altitude being 2,800 feet less than that of these two sister States to the south. This advantage of elevation more than offsets the difference of latitude and is in a large degree accountable for the splendid climate of the State, which, taken on the average,--from January to December through the short, sharp, and often surprising winter, the pleasant days of spring, without the perpetual accompaniment of rain and mud, the warm days and cool nights of summer and the inexpressibly delightful autumn,—has more of the desirable qualities and characteristics than that of any other State in the Union. This is quite a boast, but in my opinion it is warranted, and the fault I have to find with our people is that they

do not boast enough about the climate of their State.

Taking Helena as an average station, the records of the United States Weather Bureau show that the mean annual temperature for the years from 1880 to 1895, varied from 40.2 to 45 degrees, the average for the fifteen years being 43.4 degrees.

The mean annual temperature for each month, covering the same period of fifteen years, is as follows: January, 16.4 degrees; February, 20.8; March, 32.5; April, 43.5; May, 52.1; June, 59.4; July, 67.2; August, 66.6; September, 56.3; October, 44.8; November, 32.4; December, 24.5.

During the year 1894, taking the record of fourteen stations, Montana had 141 cloudless days, 144 partly cloudy days, eighty cloudy days and seventy-eight rainy days.

The average annual precipitation at Helena for the years 1880 to 1895, was 12.98 inches.

The mean temperature at Helena for the months of January and February just past, was 30 degrees, varying from 60 degrees on February 25 to 3 degrees on the last day of the same month.

Since the establishment of the signal service at Helena in 1880, the longest spell of below-zero weather, during which time the mercury did not go above zero mark, was from January 24 to February 8, 1893, a period of fourteen days. This is a record breaker as to duration of a "cold snap."

By way of comparison I find that the mean annual temperature for a series of years of Chicago is 49 degrees; Buffalo, 46.4; Duluth, 39.8; Milwaukee, 45; St. Paul, 44; Bismarck, N. D., 39.4; Spokane, 46.2; Helena, 43.3.

Without going deeper into the records of the weather bureau, one might be easily led to the conclusion that Montana is not the coldest place on earth, and that the Esquimaux and polar bear might find the climate incompatible with their wardrobe and habits.

But as a matter of fact the thermometer does not tell half the story about the climate of Montana. The dry, rarified condition of the atmosphere, taken in connection with the influence of the chinook winds and other causes, make the comparison, upon the record of the thermometer, unsatisfactory and decidedly unfair. It is the common experience and judgment of those who have lived at practical sea-level and in Montana, that 25 degrees below zero here is not so severely felt as zero on the Atlantic seaboard or in the region of the lakes. The greater humidity of the atmosphere in the lower elevations accounts for the decided difference in the degree of cold when the thermometer register is the same.

During the brief cold snaps that may be expected in Montana in January or February, people go about their usual avocations, including nearly all manner of outdoor duties, when it is from 20 to 35 degrees below zero, and appear to be but little concerned about the temperature. In New York or Chicago a like drop of the mercury would be simply unendurable. Neither man nor beast could contend with it.

When this difference in the severity of like thermometer records of low temperature is taken into account, Montana's mean average goes up with a bound and is in reality much higher than that of any other of the cities named in comparison. On the same basis the isothermal line passing through Butte, Helena or Great Falls, would sweep rapidly to the south, crossing the Mississippi River in the vicinity of St. Louis, traversing the corn-belt of Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the rugged farm lands of Pennsylvania and the peach orchards of Delaware, before being again carried north on the warm breath of the Gulf-stream.

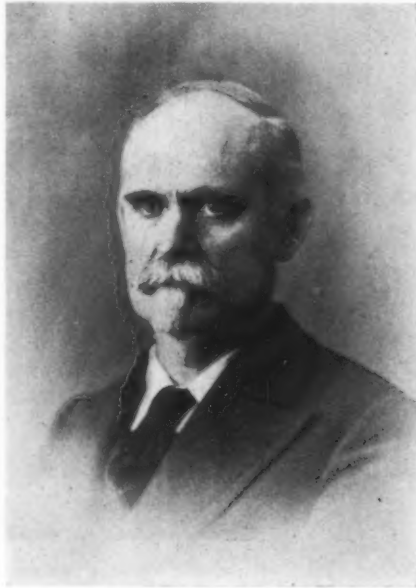
The modifying climatic influence of the chinook winds should be noted. These warm currents, arising from the southern seas, or the Japan current, as you please, descend at irregular intervals from the upper air strata by some happy arrangement of nature, and, rushing through the mountain passes, possess the land-changing, as if by magic, the rigors of midwinter into the balm and beauty of spring-time. They come from the vernal regions of the southwest, and are welcomed alike by man and beast. While they may be expected in all the months of the year, it is in January and February that they properly assert their power and influence, disseminating the snows, opening the rivers and starting the plow and harrow of the husbandman, while the Eastern farmer is still toasting his shins before the fire and figuring the probabilities of the corn-crib and straw-stack holding out. These gentle sou'-westers break in upon winter's programme in such a reckless and indiscriminate manner as to render uncertain and precarious his dominion in these mountains. Instead of half or quarter of the year, as would seem by reason of latitude and altitude the rightful division, his reign, in real frigid style, is often reduced to a few weeks annually. In like manner, and with frightful disregard for department proprieties, these wanton winds make a travesty of the serious predictions of the weather bureau for this State, often changing the promised "lower temperature" to a touch of

summer, and the alarming "cold wave" to a spring zephyr.

If we except the *Sieur de la Verendrye*, of whose wanderings in this region little is known, Lewis and Clarke were the first white men to traverse Montana, and no more observing travelers have since crossed the borders of the State. In the journal of their expedition, which is a classic in that department of literature, cumulative evidence is found of their appreciation of the climate in the region of the headwaters of the Missouri. A brief extract may be of interest, showing that they became sensible of an agreeable change of climate as they advanced towards the mountains. It was written May 30, 1805, at the mouth of Arrow Creek, about 100 miles east of Great Falls. The journal reads:

"The rain which commenced last evening continued with little intermission till 11 o'clock this morning, when the high wind which accompanied it having abated, we set out. More rain has now fallen than we have had since the first of September last, and many circumstances indicate our approach to a climate differing considerably from that of the country through which we have been passing. The air of the open country is astonishingly dry and pure."

This was probably their introduction to our rainy season, and it is worthy of note here that while the annual precipitation of Montana is not great, the rain for the most part falls just at the time it is needed,—in April, May, June and July,—when the crops and native grasses are maturing. In August and September there is little or no rain. This is the harvest time, and the period when the native grasses cure on the ranges, retaining their nutritive qualities



S. H. EMERY, OF BOZEMAN, MONT.,
Director Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station,
who spoke on the Possibilities of Agriculture in Montana.

to serve in the stalk as excellent feed throughout the winter months, making it possible for the millou cattle that now occupy the ranges of the State to run at large, as the buffalo did, without the slightest care or attention from their owners, except when they are rounded up for branding or shipping. This arrangement of nature in distribution of moisture could not well be improved upon.

Of the healthfulness of Montana's climate you will be informed by a learned physician, but how could it be otherwise than healthful with an air that is absolutely pure and charged with just sufficient ozone to make it exhilarating; with an abundance of the purest water and with an opportunity to indulge in a sun bath 250 days out of each year? The snowfall in this State, except in the high mountains, is less than it is in New York or Ohio, and blizzards, such as prevail in the open prairies of Dakota, are unknown. While we have our share of wind, settlers need make no provision for the construction of cyclone cellars. The destructive, funnel-shaped monster is not on visiting terms with Montana. Our mountain ranges stand sentinel to keep him at a safe distance.

By its fruits we judge the tree, and by the same standard the climate of Montana may be confidently gauged. What State, to illustrate, has made greater progress in the past twenty years in stock-growing, both in the general advancement of the industry and the character of the animals produced? Kentucky, which was for years pre-eminent in turf matters and

the home of the thoroughbred, has been stripped of her laurels in a single decade by this young State, which is now generally conceded to be the best breeding-ground for the race-horse known, where the highest type of that animal may be and actually is produced. Climate enters largely into the problem, and the same general effects are witnessed as regards stock of all kinds.

To stimulate immigration to such a land and climate is to engage in a work worthy of our people. It confers its benefits alike upon the State and upon those who may be induced to become its citizens.

COAL AND IRON IN MONTANA.—BY T. E. COLLINS, OF GREAT FALLS.

The coal-beds of Montana are found principally on the eastern slope of the Rocky and Belt mountains from the northern to the southern boundaries, and extending eastward for a distance of nearly 150 miles. Although our coal measures are not believed to be continuous, they are known to cover an area of great magnitude and embrace fully one-fifth of the entire area of coal deposits of the United States,—or, to be more accurate, they amount to 40,000 square miles. It will readily be seen from these figures—and statistics will bear me out in the assertion—that both the area and supply are practically without limit.

The coal found adjacent to our mountain ranges is true bituminous coal, according to the reports of Professor Newberry and other competent and scientific authorities, and from much of this coal a most excellent coke can be made.

The coke-making industry of Montana, while yet in its infancy, has been developed sufficiently to demonstrate beyond a doubt that large areas of her coal measures will make excellent and, indeed, a superior quality of coke. The plants now in successful operation near the city of Livingston and near the city of Great Falls, attest this fact. The quantity and quality of coke now being manufactured at these points, indicate that at no distant day Montana-made coke will not only supply the entire demand of the State, but a surplus will be furnished which will be shipped out of the State to supply the demand made for coke by our neighboring States.

This cheap coal and coke will yet be the salvation of our great and growing smelting interests. I feel justified in asserting that not a smelter in the State would be running today were it not for the cheap coal and coke furnished by the coal mines in Montana; and but few, if any, copper smelters could afford, even at the present price of copper, to work with coal and coke at the prices of twelve years ago—before the coal mines of Montana were developed and the product put on the market for the benefit of the general public.

The coal found in Montana is especially valued for the production of heat—for the requirements in the consumption of fuel are often better met with a free burning of bituminous coal, which rapidly spreads the heat wherever its hot flames reach, than with the more compact and flameless anthracite coal, which slowly consumes and gives out heat only to bodies in close proximity. In the generation of steam, our native coal is highly valued and hard to equal—the heat secured from its consumption being diffused along the entire length of the boiler, instead of being concentrated immediately over the fire grate, and, as a result, the fire is more readily kindled and managed than when more compact fuels are used. The coal mined in Cascade County is now supplying engines along the Great Northern Railway from the Coast range in Washington to St. Cloud, Minn. Vast shipments of coal are also made from Belt to Anaconda. The products of the coal mines of Belt and Sand Coulee aggregate 4,000 tons per day, 120,000 tons per month, or 1,440,000 tons each year, and yet the industry in those two camps is in its infancy.

Our coal mines, as a rule, are easy of access, and are lying in horizontal veins from 150 to 300 feet below the earth's surface, and they are easily opened up, ventilated, and safely mined. The thickness of the vein is from three to twelve feet, or an average of about six feet.

While we have no accurate data showing the production of coal during the past year, it was undoubtedly largely in excess of 1,000,000 tons. And now that the mines at Belt are well opened up, the output this year will probably exceed two million tons. This is more than the entire output of the nation half a century ago. However, the output of coal in the United States at this time is in excess of 175,000,000 tons. These figures furnish the mind with some data of the probable development of this industry in our State in the near future, and prove conclusively that coal is one of the great factors in the steady progress of the world and an essential element in the prosperity and advancement of civilization.

In addition to the great coal interests of Montana, we have an abundance of iron ore. These two products are bound together and inseparable—the one depending upon the other for support and strength,



GENERAL VIEW OF HELENA, MONTANA.

From investigations already made, we know that Montana stands in the front rank of iron-producing States—so far as quality and quantity are concerned. During the past eight years parties residing in Great Falls have shipped large quantities of the iron ore, which they found in abundance in that section, to Eastern iron works, with results that prove beyond all question that there is practically no limit to our possessions of high-grade Bessemer ores. The coal deposits of Cascade County are underlaid with spathic iron ores, while everywhere in the foot-hills and mountains of the State are found great leads and deposits of hematite and magnetic iron ore. Meagher, Fergus, Cascade, Teton and Choteau counties are especially rich in high-class Bessemer ores, the value of which has not been appreciated up to this time. We cannot place too much emphasis upon the superior quality of our ores, when we realize and consider that ores suitable for Bessemer steel are unknown in many of the iron districts of the South. Throughout Central Montana, and immediately adjacent to the great iron ledges, are found coking coal, limestone and fire-clay in abundance. There are only one or two favored localities in the United States where all these essentials for making iron and steel are grouped together, and these do not offer the same inducements to capital as does this State.

With the manufacture of iron and steel in Montana will follow the establishment of many important industries, such as rolling-mills for the manufacture of iron and steel rails; the making of barbed wire and nails, and mining machinery of every character needed for the erection of the most modern appliances.

As a business proposition in this enlightened age, there does not appear any sound reason why iron ore should be shipped from Montana to Pittsburg and then, in the shape of a manufactured product, be shipped back from Pittsburg to supply Montana and the great Northwest.

I am a firm believer in the copper, silver and gold-mining properties of Montana, and am anxious to see the work of development go on in that direction, but I say, and say it with all sincerity and earnestness, that with the development of the coal and iron industries will come an era of prosperity never yet enjoyed by the people of this State. Permanent and prosperous cities will grow up, and Montana will become a great manufacturing State populated by an industrious, prosperous and contented people.

PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS MINERALS OF MONTANA.—BY EX-GOV. J. K. TOOLE.

After a residence of more than a quarter of a century in a mining country, during which time I have been a close and interested observer of our

mineral and other resources, I am prepared to say that, in my judgment, there is not today upon the map a mineral section so rich in the precious metals, so extensive in area or so accessible, as the great mineral belt of Montana. That which astonishes me most, is that when we reflect and realize how steadily old properties have continued to yield and new discoveries continue to make wonderful records that defy skepticism, our State is not literally alive with prospectors and mining investors.

I have not the power to turn dry details into a living reality; if I had, I think I could demonstrate that here in Montana, locked in the embrace of these mountains, is gold enough to pay the debts of the world, silver enough for bullion or ballast, and copper and lead enough to supply every demand. A brief summary of our mineral resources, furnished to me by the Hon. James H. Mills, Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, compiled from reliable data, shows the output of precious and semi-precious metals of Montana for 1895 to be as follows:

Metal.	Pounds.	Value.
Copper	206,000,000	\$21,690,000
Silver	15,000,000	19,400,000
Gold	208,000	4,300,000
Lead	25,000,000	775,000

Total

At least fourteen counties in this State are known to be lined and fringed with ore deposits of precious metals, which, some day, will be transformed into money that will surpass "the wealth of the Ormus and of Ind." while many of our mountain streams are richer in gold than the fabled Lydian Pactolus.

How many people know that Montana produces one-half of the copper product of the United States and one-fourth of the entire product of the world? How many people know that the gold, silver, copper and lead production of Montana from 1862 to 1895 inclusive, was \$599,695,925, or approximately \$600,000,000? And yet these are facts susceptible of proof from reliable data, furnished by competent men whose personal and official characters are a sufficient authentication of their truthfulness. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that while a considerable per cent of the sparse population in those years has been engaged in farming, stock-raising, lumbering, and building and operating railroads, the great mineral output just referred to is the work of comparatively few men, and the product the result of comparatively few mines. If we have fallen short of the duties of good citizenship in any important respect in the past, I believe they have consisted in our failure to appreciate the value of our possessions and to fairly advertise our resources to the

world. If the mineral belt of this State, with its past and present record, was situated in one of the populous States of the East, streams of molten metals would be filling the idle crucibles of the mints, and an era of prosperity would set in that would furnish ample and abiding faith in the sufficiency and volume of the money designed by the Constitution. Since the value of silver has depreciated, a new impetus has been given to explorations for gold and copper in Montana. Properties that were abandoned many years ago, because of a failure to understand how to treat refractory ores, so as to save the gold and other metals, are yielding to the treatment of new methods and producing the most satisfactory results. It is doubtful whether the spirit of progress has invaded any field of industry more extensively and successfully than that of mining. Primitive appliances have disappeared and haphazard mining has been supplanted by scientific and thoughtful methods. It is the finger of intelligence alone that can develop and bring to light our hidden wealth and touch the secret springs that set our mountain streams to the music of machinery. Without well-directed thought, failure will be almost certain. While I am anxious to speed the time when the diversified mineral resources of this State shall develop and expand until a teeming population shall people it in frugality and independence, I would not wish to add one dollar to our wealth, nor one inhabitant to our population, by falsehood or misrepresentation. Hence I would not disseminate the idea that mining is a "sure thing" returning fabulous profits to its patrons.

This is an age of analysis. Nothing is taken for granted. This spirit pervades the science of mining to as great a degree as any other industrial field. Ore bodies are measured up and valued to a close approximation, and every component part made to serve some useful purpose in the economy of affairs. This thorough investigation of the principles of mining by scientific men and the application of these principles to the processes of exploration and development by miners in a more extensive manner, is all that is required to attract men and money to Montana. I am far from saying anything calculated to detract from the merits of any other mining section of the United States, or of the world, but there is none with which we would not gladly institute a comparison, with the fullest confidence in our ability to demonstrate that Montana surpasses them all. I repeat that our great offense has been that we have not published to the world our information about this State.

There is no lack of confidence among our citizens; no question but what legitimate mining can be and has been reduced to a business proposition, but the whole trouble, in my opinion, lies in the fact before indicated, that such enterprises are too large to invite

Individual effort; and, for this reason alone, comparatively few concerns are reaping a rich reward. The past has already vindicated our claim to great mineral wealth, and the future will not only verify all that we can say, but will surprise us at our own moderation. Capitalists do not start off on every wild-goose chase. They generally wait for investments to come to them; but when our claims are fairly presented and authenticated by facts and figures that are beyond dispute, you will see thousands of faces turned to Montana, and everywhere will be heard the exclamation, like Mohammed's of old, "If the mountains will not come to us, we will go to the mountains."

IRRIGATION AND ARID LANDS.—BY J. C. AULD, OF GLENDALE.

The conditions necessary to the successful pursuit of agriculture in this State are varied; perhaps more so than in any other State of the arid West. Our great area, covered with mountains, foot-hills, high, rolling table-lands and low-lying bottoms, and located on both slopes of the Rocky Mountain range, bring to the State many differing local conditions of soil and climate; but, with a very few exceptions, one thing is absolutely a necessity and common to every part of the State, and that is irrigation. From the wonderful fruit-farms of the Bitter Root and the great grain-fields of the Gallatin to the boundless rolling prairies and fertile bottom lands of our eastern river valleys, an artificial water supply is an absolute necessity to the success of agriculture in any form.

The State of Montana covers an area of 146,000 square miles, or a little over 93,000,000 of acres, about two-fifths of which is covered by the mountain ranges of the State, and three-fifths, or about 55,000,000 of acres, situated upon the eastern slopes and in the great river valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone and their tributaries. Of this vast tract of land, by far the greater part lies at so great an altitude as to make it impracticable to carry water upon it, and it will always remain—for an indefinite time at least—as it now is, a great range country for the summer pasturage of cattle, sheep and horses.

But for the purposes of irrigation it is to the lower benches and bottom lands that we must turn our attention; and while, as compared with the whole area of the State, they are but a small portion of our lands, for the purposes of agricultural settlement they are of almost immeasurable importance. In the small mountain valleys, in Montana as in all the other semi-arid States, the irrigation problem will solve itself from force of circumstances. The comparatively small area susceptible of reclamation, and the easy accomplishment of the work, on account of the rapid fall of the mountain streams, makes it possible to take out the water at light expense, so that individual and small co-operative ditches can be built with limited capital; and the irrigation of all our small valleys will in very short time be accomplished in this way, so far as the water supply is adequate to supply all adjacent agricultural lands.

In taking up the subject of irrigation as a whole, it will be necessary for us, in the first place, to look at the various means of water supply upon which we must depend in the future for a reliable foundation upon which to base our calculations, that our work may be permanent and secure. These are, I think, to be mentioned in the following order, as they stand in relative importance as such sources of supply: First, the great rivers; second, the mountain streams; third, reservoirs for storing the storm-waters and melting snows; fourth, pumping machinery of various kinds; fifth, artesian wells.

In placing artesian wells last in importance as a means of water supply for irrigation, I do so advisedly. Artesian wells have been looked upon by very many as likely to become, in the near future, one of the great sources of water for irrigation in nearly all the arid region, and the opinion prevails to quite a considerable extent, that all that is needed is to bore to a sufficient depth and tap a reservoir of pent-up and unfailling energy; but I find, upon careful investigation, that in a few specially favored localities only is the supply of water found to be at all adequate, even in a very limited degree, to the purpose of irrigation. So far as I have been able to gather reliable information from correspondence with the office of the Government geological survey and from private sources, I have been much disappointed in the hope that artesian wells might in the future become a valuable source of water supply for the higher bench-lands of Eastern Montana. While investigation as to the artesian basin underlying the eastern part of this State, if such exists, has not yet been taken up by the hydrographic department of the geological survey, owing to lack of funds to carry on the work, enough data has been furnished to show that for the purposes of irrigation the average flow of wells, even in the most favored localities, is very limited. For instance, California, which has the greatest number of wells and the largest average

flow, can irrigate only about nineteen acres per well; Colorado comes next with an average of eighteen acres; Kansas and Idaho with an average of thirteen acres, while no other State shows an average of over six acres per well;—which makes the average cost of irrigation by this means something over \$18.00 per acre. There are, of course, a few localities—notably a limited area in the Eastern Dakotas—which have within a few years developed a phenomenal flow of artesian water; but with this exception there seems to be no good reason to look for much help from this source, for the present time at least. The number of flowing wells in Montana, as shown by the latest published reports, is fourteen. Two of these are in Cascade County and twelve in Custer. This number may have been increased during the past two or three years, but the general average remains about the same, which is an average flow of twenty-eight gallons per minute, and an average of three acres per well for those used in irrigation. The average cost of Montana wells is \$473 each, which, of course, places them entirely out of reach for the purposes of irrigation.

I received, a few days ago, a letter from the director of the Geological Survey, which I will read in this connection. It is dated from Washington, D. C., February 3, 1896, and will explain why we have no definite information upon which to work in Montana. The letter is as follows:

"Replying to your letter of January 1, I beg to state that we have no accurate information as yet concerning the artesian condition of Eastern Montana and Western Dakota. Last summer the beginning of field work was made in the James River



JAMES H. MILLS, OF HELENA.

Montana Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.

Valley of Dakota, but investigations have not as yet been pushed to an extent sufficient to justify making the detailed statements you need concerning local conditions. The census volume upon agriculture contains in condensed form most of the facts. The statements given in that report, as you have probably noted, are too general for specific use.

"It is the intention of this survey to push the artesian investigation as rapidly as possible, but the field of work is of such enormous extent that, under present appropriations, the progress must be disappointing to the persons who need definite statements at once. For the hydrographic work of this survey, which includes the artesian conditions, the sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated. The work is carried on in all parts of the United States, both East and West. In Montana, the principal demand up to the present time has been for information concerning the streams, and therefore the hydrographic work has been in this line, there not being sufficient funds to carry on both classes of investigation.

"I appreciate the great benefits to the eastern end of your State of a more complete knowledge of the underground water conditions. The study of these should be taken up and pushed with vigor, as we have been doing in Eastern Colorado, Western Kansas, Texas, etc. This cannot be done, however, unless the river measurements be dropped in other localities, or unless the Western members of Congress see fit to secure a larger appropriation for the benefit of their particular States.

"I regret that it is impossible to give information

upon the underground conditions; but, of course, such facts can be had only after thorough examination."

The raising of water by means of pumping machinery of various kinds has within a few years become one of the important sources of supply in many parts of the arid West; but, although rapidly increasing in some parts of the country, it has been almost entirely overlooked in Montana, and I think much underestimated. There is no part of the West which has, in every locality, such an abundance of cheap fuel, and with all this cheap fuel for the generating of power, there is no reason why, with some of the machines being brought out for this purpose, a great deal of land lying at a low level may not be brought under cultivation and made into valuable farms. The manufacturers of windmills are rapidly bringing their various appliances to the front, and thousands of small tracts of land, orchards, gardens and small fields, are being made valuable by their use.

The construction of small reservoirs for holding back and storing the melting snows of winter and the storm-waters of spring and early summer for use during the growing season is, I believe, a most valuable means, which may be developed into a great and easily handled water supply; and, so far as Montana is concerned, it seems to have been almost entirely overlooked and neglected. The conditions favorable to this work are local to every part of the State, and it is safe to say that there is not a delegate in this body who is at all acquainted with the topography of his county, who does not know of many places where, by the construction of an inexpensive dam across the outlet of some coulee or ravine running back into the hills and draining large tracts of rough country, a reservoir could be formed which would hold a large amount of water and irrigate considerable land spread out below. Any one, given the right kind of a location, and a team or two of valuable Montana bronchos, can in a couple of weeks, with the material at hand—a few rocks, a little brush and plenty of gumbo dirt—build a good substantial dam which will back up a lot of water, and thereby own and control his own water supply.

The great value of our mountain streams, which are easily diverted from their channels, is well-known to every one. The fact that many of them do not supply sufficient water for the lands adjacent to them is to be deplored; but this may be remedied in many cases by the construction of storage reservoirs which shall hold back the freshets and become a very great addition to the water of these streams. The great rivers, the Missouri and Yellowstone, having their rise in the heights of the Rockies, with a source of unfailing supply which shall remain undiminished as long as the snow falls on Emigrant Peak; their innumerable tributaries rolling down from the mountains of the north and the south great floods of water, are, I firmly believe, destined to become in the near future the foundation of one of the most wonderful and wealthy systems of irrigation in the arid world. As to the worth of the waters of these great rivers, take for instance the Yellowstone, the measurement of which is given by expert Government engineers at an average flow of twelve thousand second feet worth, at the average price of water for irrigation in the arid States, the enormous amount of twenty-one millions of dollars annually,—all going to waste, and so continuing year after year. The discharge of the Missouri is even greater than that of the Yellowstone; and the Sun, Milk, Big-born, Tongue, and many other tributaries of the greater rivers, also carry large streams of water.

With all this wealth of unused water flowing idly by them, I believe that the rolling prairies and fertile plains of Eastern Montana offer today the best field for the development of a great and comprehensive system of irrigation now open in the West. Lying at an altitude one to two thousand feet lower than our neighboring States on the south, with a soil and climate unsurpassed for the cultivation of all kinds of grain and all the fruits possible to the North, and, added to this, winters of remarkable mildness for this latitude, it is to be deplored that such a country remains undeveloped and worthless. We do not want to build up a country of great wheat-fields to compete with the Red River Valley and the Canadian Northwest; let them raise their thirty-five cent wheat if they want to. We do not want a country covered with great corn-fields like Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska; let the farmers of those States still keep on raising ten-cent corn and howling about their mortgages—if they like that kind of business. No; what we want in Montana is a system of irrigation that shall settle up our valleys with small diversified farms; a country of small corn-fields and small areas of wheat, oats, barley, and fields of alfalfa and hay; a land of orchards and gardens and dairy farms, with small bands of cattle and sheep and horses, which will find unlimited range on our broad upland prairies.

The history of California will, I believe, be repeated in many of these Rocky-Mountain States, and most notably in Montana. Rich beyond measure in

mineral wealth—with her mountains seamed and threaded with gold and silver; with her great mines of copper and lead and iron; with her limitless beds of coal, unmeasured water-power, and her very rivers sparkling with the lustre of diamonds; yet, with all these, Montana's greatest and most enduring source of wealth and power lies, latent and neglected, in her agricultural lands. And until action is taken along the lines which shall irrigate and people these lands, we shall lack the one great and substantial corner-stone of the foundation upon which to rear the fabric of a mighty and enduring commonwealth.

THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY OF MONTANA.

The following statistics of the cattle industry of Montana are from the forthcoming report of J. H. Mills, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Industry:

Years.	No. shipped to Eastern markets.	No. killed for home markets and Indian Agencies.	Average net value per head.	Total net value.
1891....	225,000	50,000	\$40.00	\$11,000,000
1892....	203,000	60,000	35.00	9,205,000
1893....	222,155	57,000	30.90	8,625,982
1894....	242,655	60,000	35.00	10,592,025
1895....	246,460	60,000	36.90	11,032,560

The annual value of the wool clip, at present low prices, is estimated at \$2,000,000. No statistics are available of the number or value of the sheep shipped East for mutton or of those furnished to home markets.

FORESTS OF MONTANA.—BY W. M. BICKFORD, OF MISSOULA.

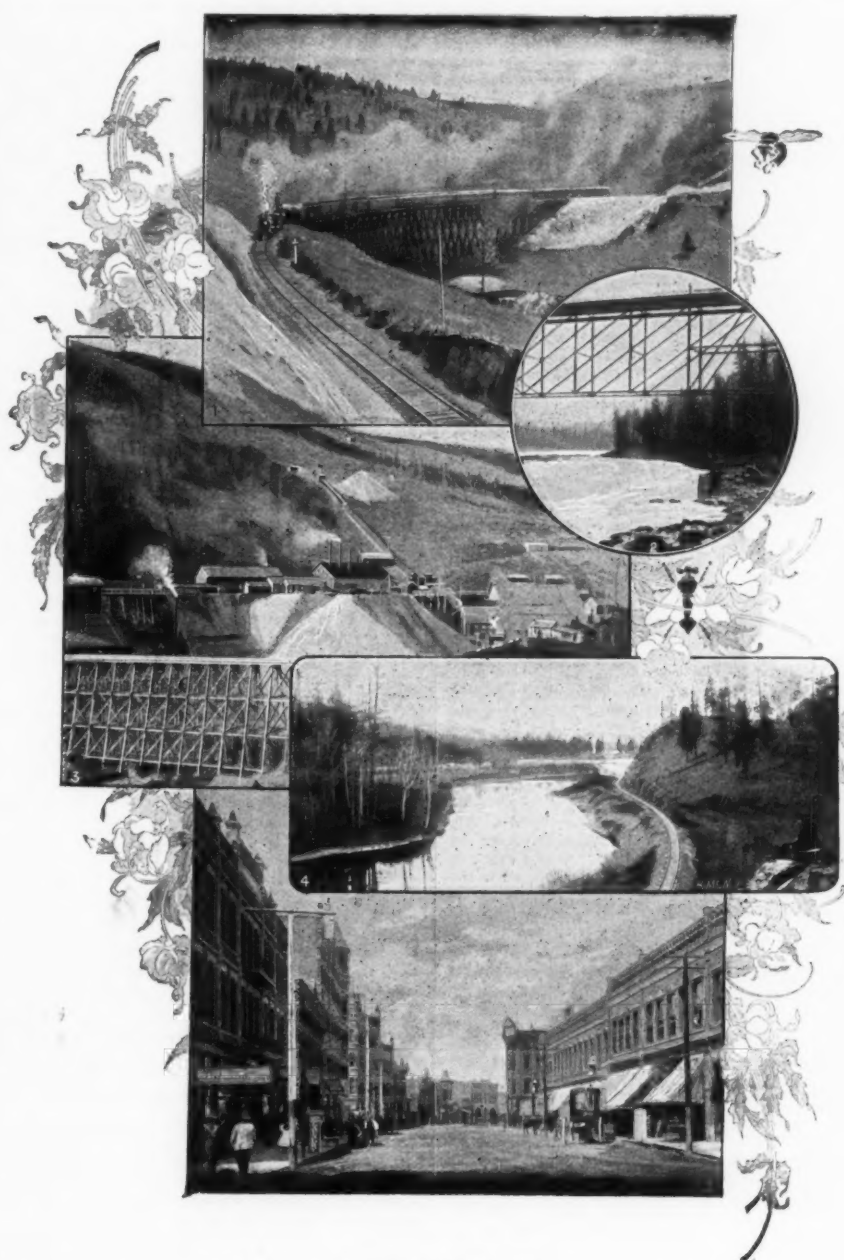
In crossing this State from east to west on either of the two transcontinental lines of railroad, the traveler obtains but a glimpse of the timber resources. In general, the opinion is formed that only a scanty supply of timber is at hand, scarcely enough to supply the home demand for a short period of time; but to the explorer or the practical lumberman, who investigates away from and parallel with the lines of railroad, vast forests are found which contain many millions of feet of the finest timber to be found in any State. It is a well-known fact that in no part of Montana can any of the hardwoods be found in appreciable quantities, the principal varieties being the yellow pine, which is the leading variety, with fir as a close second, and, following in the order named, the tamarack, cedar, and white pine. About 85 per cent of the timber area is on the west side of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and 15 per cent on the eastern slope, the nature of the geographical distribution of timber being in a large measure accounted for by the larger rainfall west of the range. It is a fact well worthy of note that the thickest, most abundant and largest timber is found in places where the rainfall is the largest. Thus we find that in the extreme western part of the State, where the rainfall averages twenty inches per year, the timber growth is largest and most generally distributed. This fact is perhaps best demonstrated by the large tracts of timber found upon the Thompson River, the Bull River, the Swan River, and other streams the waters of which flow ultimately into Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River and also the streams tributary to the Kootenai River in the extreme northwestern part of the State. East of the Cabinet range of mountains, in the Flathead Valley, as well as in the valley of the St. Regis-Deborgia River, there are found scopes of virgin forests with plenty of facilities for transporting timber to the market, because the streams are large enough to allow the logs to be floated to the railroads.

Referring to the amount of timber-land within Montana, we find it estimated by the Department of Agriculture that 18 per cent of the total area of the State is timber-land. This would give us a total forest area of 16,716,000 acres, or 26,000 square miles. So far as the amount of timber which may be cut in any particular tract of land is concerned, it is variously estimated to range all the way from 2,500,000 feet per section down to 500,000 feet in those parts of the timber-land where the growth is smallest, and, as stated before, the growth of timber is the largest where the rainfall is the greatest. We have, then, an estimated timber resource of 40,000,000,000 feet in board measure. This is the estimated amount of standing timber now available in Montana.

Of this amount it is estimated that there are 6,000,000 acres tributary to the town of Kallispell alone; 2,000 square miles tributary to the town of Bozeman, and 4,000 square miles tributary to the town of Missoula, and the rest may be said to be tributary to no particular town, but that it will be made available through driving the logs down the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River.

It will be seen that the State has a very large supply of timber, and one which will be adequate to the wants of the State for many years to come.

There is little likelihood that much of our timber will ever be transported out of the State, not only because the demand for home consumption is large,



AS SEEN IN MONTANA.

1. Approaching Summit of the Rockies. 2. Crossing Clark Fork of the Yellowstone. 3. The Great Drum Lummon Mine, at Marysville. 4. Entrance to Horse Plains Valley. 5. One of Missoula's Business Streets.

but because the distances to which it would be carried are so great that the profit in manufacturing for foreign consumption would necessarily be small. At the present time there are within the limits of the State seventy-five saw-mills, employing in the neighborhood of 1,500 men and producing \$6,967,000 feet per year. Besides this, there are produced in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 shingles, and the total value of the timber cut and manufactured during the course of the year is stated to be \$803,983,000, and the total capital invested in this industry is estimated to be \$1,764,550. There is also cut, in addition to the above amount, and for fuel alone, 300,000 acres of wood each year. It will thus be seen that the timber industry of Montana is a flourishing one, and that the statement before made with reference to there being a sufficient amount of timber for domestic use for a number of years to come, is not an idle one.

One of the largest and perhaps most available tracts of timber, is that which lies between the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia and the Kootenai rivers, a tract of country twenty miles in width and sixty miles long, and in this section of the State is found the largest tract of white pine of any within its limits. To state in detail the different localities upon which Montana will depend for its lumber supply would require more space than the limits of this article will allow, but in a general way it may be stated that from the upper waters of the Bitter Root, from the Big Hole Basin and from

Flathead County, as well as from the valley of the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia, will come the main supply of timber for a number of years to come. That the resource is adequate, it is hardly necessary to say; nor is it necessary to say that the timber may be used for nearly every purpose for which the timber of the East may be used.

THE CONVENTION'S ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following address and resolutions were adopted by the convention as a declaration of the objects and purposes of the movement, as an outline of what Montana has to offer to intending immigrants and investors:

This mining and immigration convention, composed of delegates from all the counties of Montana, with one single exception, assembled to promote the interests of this State by bringing to the attention of immigration and capital its vast, varied and munificent resources, doth resolve:

That, in the judgment of its members, no more inviting field for settlement and investment exists than within the limits of the State of Montana. All its industries are yet in their infancy. It has no exhausted mines or lands. There is a remunerative market for all its productions, and the amplest opportunities for all persons who shall cast their lot in this State to divide the magnificent rewards of nature with those who are here. Industries are

increasing with further development and activity, and the crystallization of the various communities into a sober-minded and settled state is progressing with a rapidity heretofore unknown. Its mineral productions are increasing their output with great rapidity, and are becoming more and more legitimate enterprises rather than speculative ventures. Our production of gold and silver, copper, lead and coal is phenomenally large when compared with the number of people engaged in those industries or with production elsewhere. Our iron mines have never been developed, but enough is known of their existence to prove that the metal is practically exhaustless and of superior quality. The coal area of the State is sufficient to furnish fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes for many centuries. Day by day new mines are being found, and new sources of wealth developed. The fruit-growing industry, although recently established, gives promise of great rewards over a large area of the western part of the State. In the valleys, wherever irrigation can be practiced, the earth teems with fruitful crops so prolific as to astonish farmers used to the scanty production of the Eastern portion of the continent. Nowhere else in the United States can cattle be raised as cheaply as in Montana; they don't need to be fed in winter, except from the nutritious grasses of Montana upon the hills and valleys of the State, and the industry, which has always been one of great remunerativeness, is continually growing.

The flocks of the plains yield a return for the capital and labor invested, and under the depressing prices for wool which have recently prevailed, yet yield a reward. Vast areas of unoccupied domain still invite the settler, and favorable locations for the entry of lands belonging to the United States, or for the purchase of land belonging to the railroad company, yet remain to be purchased or occupied by the enterprising farmer who desires to found him a home. The productions of Montana are of a kind that will not be further reduced in price. Indeed, it may confidently be expected that the agricultural products and silver, horses, sheep and wool, will increase in value and thereby return larger compensation to those engaged in their production. The western third of the State is one vast mine of various minerals, not as yet wholly prospected, and destined to furnish a large population of freemen with the rewards of toil for many generations to come. Interspersed in this mineral region are agricultural valleys adequate to supply the needs of the population, so that the varied productions of the State render it to a considerable extent independent of other countries; while an unexampled water-power, distributed convenient for manufacturing, everywhere recommends to the manufacturer the location of his mills and works. The State is traversed by four systems of railroads, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Burlington and the Utah Northern of the Union Pacific, which, with their branches, afford, with a single exception, soon to be supplied, convenient access to all portions of the State. Its common highways, although built without large expenditures, are of an excellent quality and all that could be desired. Public and private indebtedness is inconsequential, taxes equitably distributed, the towns substantially built, the farms small, and in very many respects Montana is an ideal settlement.

About one-fifth of the geographical area of the State is capable of reclamation from its arid condition by existing methods, and the cost of conducting water upon the land is no greater than the fertilizers required upon lands in humid States, which are not required upon lands irrigated, the process itself operating as a fertilizer. Another advantage is that the agricultural lands of the State of Montana are all cleared, thereby lifting a great burden of expense and toll from the shoulders of the settler. Conveniently adjacent to all settlements are vast tracts of grazing land, the ownership of which is in the Government or the railroad company, and which may be utilized without expense to the settlers. There have been produced from mines within the State of Montana since their discovery in the year 1862, minerals to the value of \$600,000,000, and the State is rapidly entering upon a career of widening prosperity, promising to bring it to all the homes within its borders. Its prospectives are picturesque, the mildness of its climate is the surprise of all settlers, and it is so healthful that it may be fitly characterized as a vast sanitarium.

From the very inception of the settlements here the people of Montana have been industrious, enterprising and sober-minded. The present generation has driven the Indians from their immemorial homes, developed all the industries, built all the cities and towns, inclosed and cultivated all the farms, and conducted the affairs of the government in such a manner as to make it a model commonwealth. In no other State is the population better supplied with schools, churches and libraries than in the State of Montana.

Resolved, That this convention does therefore declare its conviction that no more inviting field for

immigration exists than in the State of Montana, and they assure the intended emigrant that he will be cordially and respectfully received, if he shall cast his lot with this people, who occupy a benignant and healthful climate and a geographical area of phenomenal resources, and who invite well-intentioned citizens desiring to improve their condition to come with their families and property and help build up the most magnificent State in the Northwest, upon the 146,000 square miles known to geography as the commonwealth of Montana, to be henceforth a credit to its citizens and the pride of the Republic.

Resolved, That we commend to the Congress of the United States a consideration of the question, whether upon these public lands unfitted for agricultural, but fitted for grazing purposes, it is not wise to pass some law whereby the owner of small herds of cattle may procure upon such grazing-lands what will be to him the equivalent of a homestead without further expense than is required in entries under the homestead law.

Resolved, further, That it is the sense of this convention that the allotment to Indians of lands to be held by them individually—inalienably for a limited period of time—and the opening of the remainder of their Reservations to the occupancy of civilized man, is best for the Indians themselves and for the States in which these Reservations are situated, and that to the extent such action has fallen under our observation, it is just and useful to all concerned.

Resolved, That the grant to the State of the 1,000,000 acres of arid lands by Congress, conditioned on its reclamation by irrigation, is so hampered with conditions and restrictions as to render it of little value, and that these restrictions, limitations and conditions ought to be much relaxed or actually repealed.

An animated debate arose in the convention over two reports from the committee on resolutions on the silver question. The majority reported the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the permanent prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries of Montana demands a greater stability of values than the single gold standard can ever furnish. In order that even justice may be done as between debtor and creditor, between the man whose wealth is in money and the man who in good faith has invested his wealth in property measured by money, we demand the restoration of the bimetallic standard and the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio of sixteen to one."

The minority report was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the United States cannot afford to enter upon the manufacture and issuance of fiat money, or issue from its mints any coin as a dollar which shall not be worth 100 cents in gold in any market in the world.

"Resolved, That this convention recommends to the Congress of the United States a reconsideration of the proposition whether the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a ratio of sixteen to one will not make the value of that metal \$1.29 in all the markets of the world.

"Resolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to the best money known to the world of commerce, and no law shall be passed whereby a depreciated dollar or cheap money should be put into circulation, or into the hands of any person with which to cheat labor and capital alike.

"Resolved, That this convention expresses the solicitude of the people of the State of Montana that the silver mining industry may be surrounded with such conditions as that the value of that metal in the market may be augmented to a dollar and twenty-nine cents an ounce, whereby it may be a fitting and proper money metal to be coined with gold in the ratio of sixteen to one; and that we demand that every dollar coined by the United States shall be based upon raw material of absolute identity of value, to the end that our excellent monetary standard may be neither deteriorated nor destroyed."

The convention adopted the majority report by a vote of 90 to 31.



Into the ink she dipped her pen
And passed it o'er the paper white;
Then she said softly to herself,
"A message to my Love I'll write."
Her hand trembled, her eyes grew dim:—
"My Love, to you I'll write and send—"
Then suddenly her hand grew firm,
She only wrote, "My own dear Friend!"

Chester, Conn.

A. JESSUP.

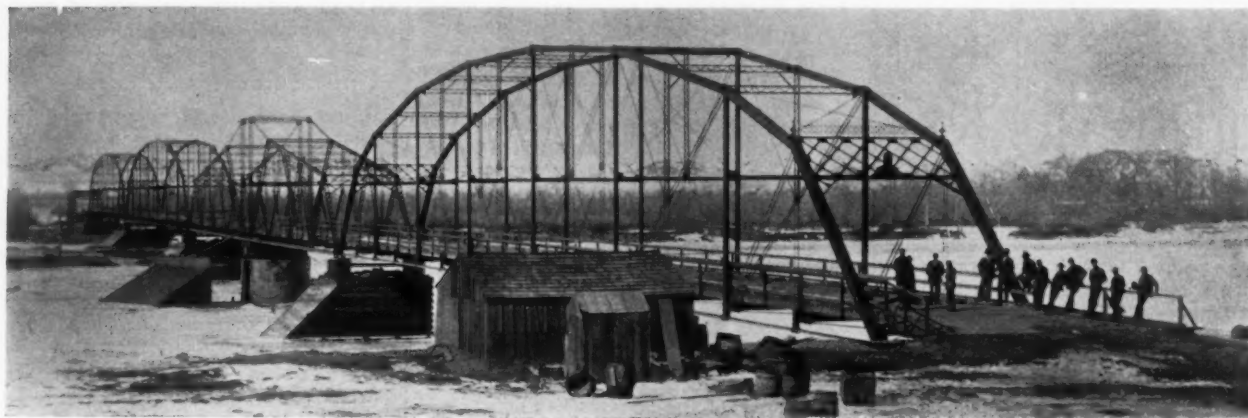
DAWSON COUNTY. MONTANA.

Dawson County is in the extreme northeastern part of the State and adjoins the North Dakota State line and the British Possessions, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway systems running on either side of it. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth parallels of north latitude form very nearly the north and south boundaries. This vast county has an area of thirteen thousand square miles; that is to say, an area that is twelve times larger than Rhode Island's, three times that of Connecticut, and greatly superior to the areas belonging to Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The surface character of the county is upland rolling prairie, Bad Lands and river bottoms. Flowing along the northern boundary, for nearly two hundred miles, is the old Missouri River, while the Musselshell, Yellowstone and Beaver also traverse the county for a distance approximating one hundred miles each. These, with their tributaries, constitute a well distributed and valuable water supply both for stock and irrigation purposes. Timber abounds plentifully in every section of the county, this being one of its richest resources. There are also large deposits of lignite coal, these deposits being found everywhere.

A considerable portion of the public lands has been surveyed and is, therefore, open to settlement by all who choose to avail themselves of the Government's generous provisions. As the population of the county falls short of three thousand, it is evident that there is abundant room for desirable new-comers. As a matter of fact, however, this is a very satisfactory population for so new a county, and it represents vast wealth and unbounded energies. The livestock industry holds first rank. The census of 1895 credits Dawson County with 10,000 horses, 75,000 cattle and 175,000 sheep. Agriculture is followed to a limited extent only, the principal farming interests lying in the Yellowstone Valley below Glendive. Very good crops of flint corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables are reasonably certain even without irrigation. Thus far the industry has been carried on as an adjunct to stock-raising. As the distance from markets precludes all shipments, farmers have no incentive to cultivate the soil on a large scale. Having none but the home market, they merely raise enough to supply local and personal wants. A few who have farmed thoroughly and systematically have made it pay—and, like all the Northwestern country, whatever Dawson County farmers do raise, ranks A No. 1 in quality. The great need is irrigation. Give the county abundant irrigation facilities, and there are well-informed Montanians who do not hesitate to say that it would be the best county in the State—best by reason of its lower altitude, fertile soil, extensive ranges of rough, broken country, and its level valleys and fine table-lands. Under the Carey act Montana will receive one million acres of public land—upon the sole condition of reclaiming it. A large part of this land will be selected in the valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers in Dawson County, and it is expected that the construction of ditches to reclaim it will be commenced in the near future.

So far as church and school facilities are concerned, Dawson County is well supplied. Throughout the entire county, wherever twelve to fifteen pupils can be found, a district is or-



BRIDGE ACROSS THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER AT GLENDIVE, MONTANA.

ganized and a school maintained for a period of six to nine months each year.

Financially, the county is in a very prosperous condition, its indebtedness, outside of public buildings, bridges, etc., being about \$50,000. One of its recent enterprises is the construction of a free wagon-bridge across the Yellowstone River at Glendive. It is a superb iron bridge, 1,500 feet in length, and has a draw-span over the main channel.

The county officers are as follows: Sheriff, Dominick Cavanaugh; treasurer, Henry Dion; clerk and recorder, James McCormick; attorney, Thos. C. Holmes; assessor, Jas. M. Rhoades; superintendent of schools, C. R. A. Scobey; clerk district court, Chas. F. Bean. The county commissioners are Harry Helms, chairman, and William Lindsay and Andrew Smith. Of these Judge James McCormick is the best known. He is one of the oldest of "old-timers," having been probate judge and county clerk since 1884.

Among the notable county organizations is the Glendive Business Men's Association. Its object is to promote the general interests of the county and to pay especial attention to the needs and inquiries of intending settlers. All information is furnished promptly and cheerfully by the corresponding secretary, Mr. C. R. A. Scobey, a gentleman who is well informed on all subjects pertaining to Montana. He would tell you that there is no better section than Dawson County to migrate to, but he would also tell you—what everyone knows—that, before coming, it would be the part of wisdom to "put money in thy purse."

GLENDIVE.

Glendive, the principal town and the county seat of Dawson County, is the headquarters of the Missouri River and Yellowstone Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad and has a population of about 1,200. It is a well-built town, has large business interests, and its citizens—especially the business men, are noted for their great enterprise, excellent character, and the superior standing they have attained as prompt-paying and reliable merchants. One unfailing source of prosperity is the railroad, since the men employed in the round-house, shops, etc., together with trainmen, constitute a goodly portion of the population and help to maintain a constant flow of money in business circles. The chief source of revenue, however, is probably found in the surrounding and very important live-stock interests. This has always been large, but now that the new bridge is completed across the Yellowstone River the country west of the Yellowstone will have access to Glendive and the town is bound to become one of the heaviest stock-shipping points

in Eastern Montana. Its chief rival is Wibaux, a flourishing little town on the Northern Pacific thirty miles east. It is the trade center of a broad scope of country and, like Glendive, is a very important stock-shipping station. There are post-offices at Tokna, Newlon, Sidney and Pearmond, at each of which places are small settlements of farmers and stockmen and at most of them little stocks of general merchandise; but Glendive, by virtue of her better location, large stocks and superior market advantages every way, is the trading point par excellence and virtually controls the mercantile interests of the Dawson County district. Schools, churches, orders, societies, newspapers, etc., are well represented. It is doubtful if Glendive's high school can be surpassed by any in the country, East or West. It is a creditable building, has an excellent corps of instructors, and provides first-class educational advantages for the entire county. Socially, morally and intellectually, Glendive compares favorably with any community in the Northwest.

GLENDIVE BUSINESS HOUSES.

For a well-conducted, first-class hotel, travelers always go to the Yellowstone House, of which G. E. Osterwind is proprietor.

An enterprising business man is J. H. Miskimen, the jeweler. He also deals in insurance and real estate, and is the Dawson County agent for Northern Pacific lots and lands.

Ask for the oldest house in Dawson County and you will be sent to Douglas & Mead, dealers in general merchandise, lumber, wagons, farm machinery, etc. F. P. Fleming is the manager.

The Merchants' Bank of Glendive is one of the leading banks in the State. It is a private banking house, the responsibility of its owners being rated at \$250,000. Under the management of Mr. C. W. Butler, the cashier, it has achieved great popularity and attained a high degree of prosperity. During the late panic it was not only one of the few banks that did not close their doors, but had on hand at all times, and in actual cash, enough to liquidate every dollar of its obligations.

One of the most extensive general merchants in Eastern Montana is G. D. Hollecker. The business was started by W. M. Coleman before the advent of the railway, and was afterwards conducted by the late A. M. Coleman. Mr. Hollecker occupies the basement and first floor of a brick block 50x100 feet in dimensions, the connecting warehouse being 25x125 feet in area. It is the finest building in town, steam-heated throughout, and would be a credit to a much larger place.

Another prosperous firm is Davis & Farnum, the Glendive druggists. They carry a complete line of drugs, druggists' sundries, wall-paper, paints, oils, etc. Mr. Davis is the pioneer druggist of the county, having come to Glendive in 1881. He suffered a heavy loss in the fire of '85, at which time the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, and left the place to search for a better location farther West, but could not find it and returned to Dawson County, where he will remain.

ONE OF MONTANA'S HOTELS.

Commercial travelers and the traveling public generally will be pleased to learn that the elegant hotel known as "The Bozeman," at Bozeman, Montana, has at last passed into new and competent hands and that its open doors again invite public patronage. Beyond a doubt it is one of the best hotels in the State. It has steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water service, perfect elevator equipment, and is complete and thoroughly modern in all its appointments. The Bozeman is a very large house, is in the most accessible portion of the city, and the street-railway system passes its very doors. Messrs. Stowe & Kyle, the managers and proprietors, are well-known Bozeman citizens of great popularity and large enterprise. They invite patronage and will strive to merit it. Spacious sample-rooms, excellent dining-room service and the best of accommodations every way are provided for commercial men, and it is believed that The Bozeman will soon be the chosen Sunday and week-day resort of all who value strictly first-class hotel facilities. With equitable rates, hearty local and general support and careful, painstaking management, the re-opening of the Bozeman is certainly made under circumstances which augur well for its future prosperity.



"THE BOZEMAN," BOZEMAN, MONTANA.



A Suggestive Smile.

A plaster bust of Eugene Field has been unveiled in the Union League Club library, Chicago. The *Minneapolis Journal* says the bust wears a semi-quizzical smile, as if the poet had been on it before.

Left Her Ear at the Depot.

The *Tribune* speaks of a woman who had "bronchial trouble in her ear at the Union Depot." People who leave their ears at the depot must expect to get them into all kinds of trouble.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Sad, but Vicious.

The wind sang a long, sad song last Saturday and carried the drifting real estate through the crack in the pantry window and covered the open-faced pumpkin pie with a thin layer of Walsh County.—*Grafton (N. D.) Record*.

When Hamlet Used the X-Ray.

Hamlet seems to have used the x-ray in his celebrated scene with his mother, where he says: "Come, come, and sit you down; you shall not budge; You go not, till I set you up a glass Where you may see the inmost part of you."—*Minneapolis Journal*.

The Chance of a Lifetime.

A Spokane man has patented a device for tipping the hat. Now if some one would only invent some equally easy way of tipping the Pullman porter, says the Grand Forks (N. D.) *Plainsdealer*, he would stand a chance for a better monument than the one on Bunker Hill.

They are In It.

According to the Caldwell (Idaho) *Tribune* there is a town on Upper Snake River called New Sweden. Hans Hansen is mayor, Peter Peterson clerk, and the common council is composed of Peter Hansen, Hans Peterson, Peter Hans Peterson, Hans Peter Hansen, and Peter Hansen Hans Peterson. They are not related.

The Modern Hiawatha.

The Winona (Minn.) *Herald* has a second Longfellow who describes the escapades of the modern Hiawatha as follows:

"Thus departed Hiawatha
To the land of the Dakotas,
To the land of handsome women;
And, in ninety days returning,
A divorcee let he brought with him.
To his wife he gave the ha-ha,
Sent her back unto her ma-ma,
In the outskirts of Chicago."

Manitoba's Contribution.

An unknown Manitoba contemporary is responsible for the following fresh-water items:

"The crane, who was wading in the water to take the rheumatism out of his legs, remarked to the river:

"I hope you are well, but your face looks swollen."

"Sure," said the river. "I've not been out of my bed in six months."

"Do not let me detain you if you were about to rise," said the crane.

"Thank you," said the river. "I am better, though not up to the mark—high-water mark."

"In for a little sport, eh?" laughed the crane; going to try to break the bank, eh?"

"Cert," said the river; "but I see you are ready for high water."

"As how?" asked the crane.

"Set up on piles," and the river chuckled.

"That's fair," said the crane, "but I shall put in a long bill for damages, all the same." And he wandered up stream looking for another sucker."

A Complimentary Benefit.

Fred Ritchie probably has no peer between Missoula and Helena as a writer of show posters. One of his latest was this startling announcement:

"Grand complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. Bud Snyder, who was accidentally shot by his many friends."

This is one of the cases where a man should be saved from his friends, says the *Anaconda Standard*.

Where His Paper Circulated.

An Arizona editor wrote to an Eastern commercial firm, that did business in his section, soliciting an advertisement, to which the latter replied by asking:

"Where does your paper go?"

With much promptness the Arizona man answered:

"To North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa,—and it's all I can do to keep it from going to h—l!"—*Wicks (Mont.) Pioneer*.

It was Loaded.

That lung-tester at the Umatilla House has been a source of much amusement of late, but it has proven a most treacherous thing even to those who are most familiar with its mechanism. It is susceptible of numerous changes, so that it becomes a dangerous thing to fool with. Tuesday night Fin Batty, who thought he was perfectly conversant with the workings of the concern, undertook to explain its workings to an intended "victim;" but the combination had been changed and he became the victim of his own misplaced confidence, getting the full force of a charge of lampblack in his face. While Fin, with his face all covered with soot, was discussing in his mind how it happened, Billy Hoering undertook to discover what was the matter. He gave one puff, when a cloud of lampblack rose in the air and in less than a second Billy was blacker than the darkest son of Africa. He made a rush for the wash-room, yelling, as he passed through the door:

"The darned thing is loaded!"

Billy and Fin sat up all night trying to study out how it happened, and swearing vengeance on the sinner who changed the combination on the machine.—*The Dalles (Ore.) Times-Mountaineer*.

Difficult Photography.

I have had my picture taken. It was my second offense, my first sin having gone out of print. Mr. Ball took my picture and Mr. Rindahl cured it. They did the best they could by me. Mr. Ball has the reputation of being very good in difficult cases; he worked hard with me and I feel grateful to him for his kind attention during the critical period. He arranged me in front of a pair of lace curtains that were painted on the wall with a whitewash brush and parted on the same side as my hair. This, Mr. Ball said, would give the picture a home-like appearance and would, perhaps, help to divide up the gaze of the person who might be examining the picture with an idea of keeping it. Thus assured that there might be a likelihood of giving one away, I told Mr. Ball to take an impression and I would be around and read

the proof. He then took up the rubber ball and told me to watch the hair wave on the top of his head, and the business clicked and my picture was taken.—*Grafton (N. D.) Record*.

Winter Apple-Trees.

George Dier, one of Bozeman's well-known agri and horti—culturists, woke up a very much disgusted man one day last week. He had been the victim of misplaced confidence;—two of his most promising apple-trees had blossomed during the night. Neighbors leaned over his fence and offered their condolence, but Mr. Dier refused to be comforted. Various suggestions were made; one man telling him to build a hot-house around the trees; another advising him to secure chest-protectors for them, and still another urging the immediate application of cod liver oil, or a tonic of iron.

To all of these Mr. Dier turned a deaf ear, but finally remarked: "The man who sold me those trees said they bore winter apples, but I hardly expected them to yield while a snow-storm was in progress. I shall now turn my attention to propagating the honey-locust hedge, and if I don't get a good yield of honey this fall I shall quit this business cold."

Then Mr. Dier went into the house and put his feet within the oven of his kitchen stove.—*Bozeman (Mont.) Chronicle*.

The Mortgage Covered the Cow.

They tell a good story on Dick Lamb, collector for the McCormick Machine Company. He went out in Hunter last week to collect a note secured by a chattel mortgage. The farmer was obdurate and gave no satisfaction that he could ever pay the note. Finally Dick said:

"Well, I'll have to take the eleven cows on this farm."

"But you have no claim to eleven cows," the farmer replied.

"Oh, yes, I have," said Lamb, and with this he pulled out a copy of his mortgage and read as follows:

"One red and white cow; one spotted-red and white; one red cow with white spots; one red cow with white spot on forehead; one red cow with two white hindfeet; one white cow with red spot on side; one red and white cow; one red cow with two white forefeet; one white cow with white spot on shoulder; one red cow with white spots on hips; one red cow spotted with white."

"Now, how do you like that?" continued Lamb.

"Oh, that's all right! I see you have eleven mortgages on my old red and white cow; there she is down in the pasture; the boy will go down and help you catch her."—*Jackson (N. D.) Republic*.

What is Home Without Slippers?

He had taken off his boots and was down on his hands and knees searching for something, when his wife noticed him.

"What are you looking for, William?" she asked.

"My slippers," he replied.

"Oh, I gave those old things away today," she said.

"You gave them away!" he repeated, and then he added, solemnly: "Mrs. Miffler, are you trying to drive me away from home?"

"Of course not. I—"

"What is home without slippers?" he interrupted. "What is an evening at home with heavy boots on your feet? Mrs. Miffler, what do you think constitutes home?"

"Why, you can get another pair," she protested.

"Of course I can," he exclaimed. "I can get

a new pair of stiff-soled slippers, and spend thirty days breaking them in."

"The others were torn, and—"

"That's why I liked them! They were comfortable. When I got them on things seemed homelike. I was settled for the evening, and a four-horse team could not get me out again. But now—now I am ready for the club, or theater, or any old place. Slippers, Mrs. Miffler, help me to make the difference between the home and the office, and old slippers make the difference greatest."

"I can't see why—"

"Of course you can't. No woman ever can; but I tell you if I were running things I'd make every woman take a course in slippers. That is what is needed more than suffrage or anything else in that line. Just slippers—nothing but slippers."

He got up and stamped around the room in his stockinged feet for a minute or two, and then put on his boots again.

"This isn't home," he said, bitterly. "It isn't a bit like it. I'm going to the club."—*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*

Paradise Park Hotel.

The following unique advertisement has been prepared by the humorist of the Puyallup (Wash.) *Commerce* and is among the standing matter at the head of a column and just beneath a cut of the Egyptian pyramids:

"The famous Paradise Park Hotel takes pleasure in announcing that it will open up as soon as the snow melts down to fourteen feet. Delightfully located on the instep of old Mount Tacoma-Ranier-Puyallup, 14,444 miles high. No flies, no fleas, no bugs. No stares to klime. Guests have the privilege of doing their own washing if so bent. Fine fir board. Fresh frost cake every morning—frost right off the grass. No xtra charge for standing in the kitchen door and seeing New York and other Eastern villages. Free sidewalk to and from the house, and drinking water free to guests xcept in July, August and September. No mortgages.

"Scenery everywhere. No xtra charge for scenery, xcept special sun-ups that have to be xpedited with special xplosives.

"Only twenty-seven miles across the ridge to Lard Valley, where sugar-cured hams of mountain goats grow on the trees.

"Among the distinguished tourists hoped for this year are Owen Wister, W. D. Howells, Prof. Chas. E. Norton, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Remington and Maj. McKinley.

"[If Senator Squire gets through his bill to make a national park of it, he will also be welcome; otherwise otherwise.]

"Now is the time to telegraf for front bay-windows, with glaciers right under them.

"No dogs, children, or kranks allowed."

An Irishman's Letter.

The following is a true copy of a letter received from across the water.

"Tipperary, Ireland, January 3.

"My Dear Nephew: I have not heard anything of ye sens the last time I wrote ye. I have moved from the place where I now live, or I should have written to ye before. I did not know where a letter might find ye fust, but I now take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to inform you of the death of your own living uncle, Kilpatrick. He died very suddenly after a long illness of six months. Poor man! he suffered a great deal. He lay a long time in convulsions, perfectly quiet and speechless, all the time talking incoherently and inquiring for water. I am very much at a loss to tell ye what the death was occasioned at, but the doctor thinks it was occasioned by his last sickness, for he was not well ten days during

his confinement. His age ye know as well as I can tell ye. He was ninety-five years old last March, lacking fifteen months, and if he had lived until this time he would have been dead six months just.

"N. B.—Take notis. I enclose you a tin-pound note which your father sends to ye unbeknown to me. Your mother often speaks of ye, and I would like to sind ye the brindle cow, and I would enclose her til ye, but for the horns. I would beg of ye not to break the sale of this letter until two or three days after you read it, by which time ye'll be prepared for the sorrowful news.

PATRICK O'BRIANIGAN.

To Michael Glaney, Heron Street, United States of America, State of Washington, in Aberdeen.—*Astoria (Ore.) Astorian.*

Mr. Jenkins' Bicycle Experience.

The lumbermen in the Exchange always like to have a little amusement at the expense of H. L. Jenkins, the big, good-natured wholesaler on the 11th floor. Noticing his departure from strictly lumber-trade lines, he having advertised the "Jenkins Special" bicycle in the last issue of this journal, some ingenious lumberman thought it a good opportunity to demonstrate to Mr. Jenkins that advertising in a good paper pays, and telephoned him that he wanted to buy wheels for himself, wife and baby, asking all manner of questions concerning Mr. Jenkins' wheel. Harry answered them good-naturedly, but had no sooner got seated in that big leather chair in his private office than the telephone rang again, and Mr. Jenkins was asked for. It was some one else inquiring about the new wheels. The ingenious fellow had passed the word along. Again and again the ring of the telephone awoke Mr. Jenkins from deep meditation on the probable profits he would figure up at the end of the season from the lot of wheels he had just put upon the market, and every time it was Mr. Jenkins himself that was wanted at the phone. No one else would do, and the questions were always about the wheels, their price, weight, style, etc. At last Mr. Jenkins lost all patience when he was wanted at the phone again, and as he stood there ready to talk at the hole in the wall, the following came over the wire:

"Is this Mr. Jenkins?"

"Yep!"

"How much do you want—"

"Go to the devil!" was the reply of Mr. Jenkins as he left the instrument and went back to his seat, resolved to pay no more attention to telephone calls about the new wheel.

A few minutes later there came into his office a well-known wholesale lumberman whose

offices are a few floors below the H. L. Jenkins Lumber Company in the Exchange. He appeared somewhat excited, and as he waltzed into Mr. Jenkins' private office he blurted out:

"What in thunder is the matter with you? Have you gone crazy? I called you up a few minutes ago to ask what you would let me have those four cars of dimensions for, that I was talking to you about the other day, and you told me to go to the devil. I like that, I do!"

And Jenkins fainted.—*Miss. Valley Lumberman, Minneapolis.*

Communing with Nature's Visible Forms.

We are pleased to see, among other things which tell us that our quiet influence has not been exercised in vain, a desire on the part of our best citizens to afford the town cow a recognition suitable to her standing. As a consequence she has become tamer, more tractable and approachable; each day becoming more active as a grim absorbent of germs, which are a constant menace to human life.

True, there are exacting and finical people who condemn her for occasionally lifting a gate and "taking in" the semi-annual, or in some instances the weekly, wash, but such people do not own cows. Then again, so often is her death the result of an absorption of a pair of juicy socks, that it must be conceded that time will bring to us a town cow of riper and nicer discernment—one that will bend her energies along the line of starched goods, thereby producing a better and whiter grade of milk.

Right well does the town cow repay police protection. To one who takes no note of nature and has not held communion with her visible forms in the shape of the town cow, while she puts in full time sipping a gum-boot here, a sardine can there, and a root-house vegetable supply yonder, has but a faint and indistinct notion of her worth as the means of keeping down disease.

The town cow is at all times full of practical industry, as well as many other things we have missed and charged our neighbors with stealing during the night. To deprive her of her free range and unrestricted liberty would be to invite contagion and to go to the expense of a health officer, a sewerage system and a garbage crematory. As it is now, we can pile up compost in our alley and have it take legs in a night. We can dump our garbage on our lawn and wait for the cow to come along and pack it off.

It is only the fastidious—those who are trying to produce the pie-plant and the wild hop-vine, who would remove from our midst the most useful of our ancient landmarks—the town cow.—*Bozeman (Mont.) Chronicle.*



WAITING FOR THE LATE MAIL.



DOWN THE TRAIL.

In the evening gray they make their way,
The bell mare in the lead;
A-down the trail to a quiet vale—
To the bottom sheltered from storm and gale,
And the place of abundant feed.

Back from the hills the echo trills,
For the cargador is singing;
And borne along is the little song
Of a senorita he's known long,
The echo sweetly ringing.

Across the sky to a cliff hard by
The eagle speeds his way,
For the day is done and gone the sun—
The stars come twinkling one by one,
And the glorious night holds sway!

In the waning light, like a ribbon bright,
Flows the river to the sea.
On rhythmical wings the night-wind brings
The air the cargador now sings,
And the words come back to me.

The cadence swells, the tinkling bells
Now loud, now fainter grow;
The breezes play and the night holds sway—
I hark once more, then turn away,
For the pack-train's safe below.

J. B. Rice.

Westlake, Idaho.

Not Distinctively Western.

Western life is full of human nature. According to the Grand Forks (N. D.) *Plainsdealer*, a Jamestown husband, suspecting that someone was peeping through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper-sauce and then went home to find that his wife had been chopping wood and that a chip had hit her in the eye!

Early Spring Blossoms.

Out in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, frosts and snows are things of the past. Buttercups were gathered upon the prairies near Spokane even in January; while the fields near Nez Perce, in Idaho, were colored with flowers early in February. The *Portland Oregonian* of March 27 says that vegetation of all kinds is making rapid growth under the influence of the warm, moist weather, and everything is about a month ahead of its ordinary season. "The orchards are beginning to whiten the landscape and load the air with fragrance. Out in the hills the wild currant bushes are red with blossoms and the wake robin is in bloom, while in places the ground is yellow with violets." Such are the happy conditions that surround settlers in the favored sections of Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

Truth from the Scaffold.

Many years ago two miners became involved in a quarrel over a location in Quartz Gulch, Oregon, near the camp now called Robinsonville, and in the quarrel one of them was killed. The survivor was taken to Canyon City, indicted, tried, and hanged. Before being led to the scaffold he offered to take the sheriff to a place where he said he had uncovered an immensely rich quartz ledge. The sheriff looked upon the offer as a trick on the part of the condemned man to obtain an opportunity for escape, and he refused it. But the dying prisoner's declaration found an echo in the ears of many a prospector, and from that day to this there has been a still hunt for the lost location. Among the most persistent searchers were two brothers named Stearns. They believed the

doomed man's story, kept up the search, and now, after a period of five years, have found the rich ledge and are on the highway to fortune.

South Dakota's Indian Girl Orators.

The success of Grace Simmons, a South Dakota Indian girl, in an oratorical contest in Indiana, has been referred to as the first case of the kind. Several South Dakota Indian girls have won similar successes in the past, however. One of the prize-winners in a Demorest medal contest at Milbank, two years ago, was a Sioux girl. A bright writer and the wife of the editor of a Populist paper at Lincoln, Neb., is an Indian girl who is known as one of the best talkers and writers in the Middle West. A number of the girls of the Government schools at Flandreau and elsewhere in the State are most excellent debaters and speakers, and they are thinkers as well, and will make their mark at no distant day. They are all Sioux.

A Burial in Idaho.

A funeral cortege passed up Main Street one day last week when the rustle and noise of that thoroughfare was at its height. Heavy delivery wagons, teamsters and farmers rattled along, and the crossings and sidewalks were full of hurrying humanity. There was no little white hearse with white satin curtains with long fringe and tassels flapping idly against the French plate sides; the little casket rested on the seat of an express wagon, for the parents were not rich in worldly goods. But as it moved up the street, teamsters held their horses and waited reverently for it to pass. Men and women paused a brief little moment, in their gossip of the weary old world, to ask each other whose child was dead; and many, as they asked the question, felt a moisture about the eyes and remembered, with a thrill of passionate grief, the day when life was so dark and their own little one went to the home beyond the stars.—*Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune*.

Montana Valley Life.

Not altogether prosaic is the experience of new-comers in the boundless realms of the Great Northwest. Many new emigrants are now wending their way to the fertile valley of Clark's Fork, near Red Lodge in Montana, where, upon arrival, they build cozy homes and at once become thoroughly identified with their surroundings. Many of them bring into their new homes luxurious articles galore, from marble-top tables to pianos, violins and organs. Joyous indeed are the lives of these people in this favored region. There is no lack of amusement, no dearth of social amenities. Strains of music greet the ear from every side, and it is safe to say that during the coming summer the valley will not only be full of music and song, but be made to blossom as the rose as well. The *Billings Gazette* speaks of these emigrants as a very desirable class of settlers, well supplied with all manner of farm implements and right well qualified to wrest from nature a fair store of wealth.

Drawing for a Wife.

James C. Johnson, a prominent farmer of Brookville township, near Redwood Falls, Minn., had long cherished a desire to become married, but had until recently been unable to find a woman who would accept his hand. He finally suggested to a neighbor that he get him the wife. The neighbor sent an advertisement to one of the matrimonial papers, with Johnson's name attached. The result was that inside of a week Johnson had about fifteen replies to look after. He was then in a quandary as to which one to choose. Again he called in his farmer friend, who advised him to put all

the letters in a hat and draw one, the writer of that one to be the lucky woman. The choice fell upon Mrs. Henrietta Olson, of Omaha, Neb. He immediately wrote to her, and she came on to Redwood County and met Johnson. Both were satisfied with their bargain and a marriage followed. As a condition for getting him a wife, Johnson agreed to give the neighbor an exceptionally fine hog from his farm. The hog has since been turned over and all parties to the romance are now supposed to be living in the proverbial clover.

Paying Honors to the Onion.

The wholesome and nutritious onion occasionally finds its vindicators. At the thriving Montana city of Anaconda there is a dining club called the Anaconda Onion Society. Its first feast was recently given with distinguished success.

Down in the center of the hall, says the *Anaconda Standard*, was set a long table, with covers for all the guests. At each plate was a large and juicy onion. In the middle of the table was an array of meats, bread, fruit, crackers, cheese, and other things. At one end of the hall floated the standard of the club in proud conspicuousness. It consisted of a pole surmounted by a string of the vegetables from which the society takes its name. On the wall hung this motto, beautifully wrought:

"IN ONION THERE IS STRENGTH."

Each member wore a pretty *bouttonniere* of little onions. The occasion was greatly enjoyed by all the participants, and the society hopes to do much to restore the onion to the honor and esteem of the world.

In Montana, as well as on the whole of the Pacific Slope, the onion attains a deliciousness of quality which is comparatively unknown on the Eastern side of the continent. If the people of the East could have onions as good as those of Montana and Washington, it is possible that the Anaconda Onion Society might find imitators there.

An Impressive Scene.

Missoula, where the following impressive scene occurred, is one of the most thriving little cities in Montana. As the story is told, a young man was seated in front of a faro table intent upon the game which he was playing. In front of him were checks in two or three stacks, and, like all players, he was oblivious to everything that was going on around him. In the corner of the saloon the regular evening concert was in progress, and around the layout was grouped the customary crowd of onlookers. The scene was one that can be witnessed any night in any gambling house. Just before eight o'clock the front door opened quietly and the loungers about the bar noticed a woman, heavily veiled, enter and make her way to the game. The face could not be seen, but the figure was that of a young woman, and the crowd watched her curiously. As she reached the crowd around the table she did not speak, but quietly pushed her way through a lot of gamblers, hoboos and curiosity seekers, till she reached the young man. Intent upon his play, he did not observe her approach, and not till she touched his arm was he conscious of her presence. Then he turned, impatient at being interrupted. As soon as he saw who had touched him he cashed in his chips, and, without a word, walked to the door. No word was spoken by either, but he knew who it was, despite the heavy veil. It was his wife, to whom he was married about two months ago. As the couple reached the door a cheer arose from the crowd in the saloon—not a cheer of derision, but of admiration. "Little woman, you are all right!" said one voice. Then the game and concert went on.

Buttercups in the Pacific Northwest.

Throughout all the length and breadth of the bunch-grass country of the Pacific Northwest, grows a dear, delightful little posy which, though its shining qualities are legion, seems not to have attracted the attention of florists anywhere. The Eastern catalogues advertise the short-lived *Camassia esculenta* (camas flower) at a pretty price; our wild easter lilies, as the children call them, are disguised as *Erythronium grandiflorum* and sold at about the price of Holland bulbs; the syringa shrub—which loads the breezes of Oregon and Washington with perfume, and many other hardy natives of our warm and mellow soil, are held as choice garden or window ornaments elsewhere; but the little, shining yellow flower of our prairies, always the first harbinger of spring among us, preceding the lark, the violet, and the “ground-hog” himself, and always an annual surprise even to the oldest inhabitant, appears to be totally ignored.

Yet, no flower is more satisfactory in its day and generation, none more grateful for kind encouragement or simple letting alone—none more thrifty under adverse circumstances.

than a spring tonic, any day, is the annual pilgrimage over springing bunch-grass and under the fierce, returning sun, which everybody makes in quest of buttercups.

E. BARNARD FOOTE.

Why the Post-Office was Discontinued.

On my first trip up the beautiful and picturesque Jefferson Valley, in Montana, I was accompanied by two old-timers of that section. These old-timers were full of anecdote, reminiscence and fun. They knew every gulch, valley and stream, and every crest, butte, and mountain peak. They came to that part of the State in the wild rush of the early sixties, when Virginia City, Last Chance, Boulder, and Confederate Gulches, were at their zenith; halcyon days, when fortunes were made quickly and as quickly lost, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

It was a jolly party, and, as our bronchos carried us along the weird labyrinths and windings of the valley road, many were the tales rehearsed, and numerous were the *bon mots* which added zest to our exhilarating and pleasant ride. We kept to the west side of the river and valley.

emoluments, which accrue from being attached to Uncle Sam's valuable army of assistants.

“Well,” said my informant, “the trouble lay with the postmaster, who was averse to occupying the position which, to all appearances, had been thrust upon him. While not onerous, his duties in that direction were, nevertheless, somewhat galling; and, as he was a little off in education and could not readily decipher the various styles of chirography which seem to have been invented on purpose to make men express themselves in several languages, he originated what appeared to him an easy solution of the problem. When the mail came it was all dumped into a soap-box, and the box was placed on the counter near the door—each expectant of mail-matter being permitted to help himself or herself, no questions being asked.

“But this novel method of conducting the post-office did not seem to meet the approval of some of the more fastidious, and so the obliging postmaster had not drawn many quarters' salary before a complaint was lodged with the postal department at Washington. A special agent happened to be doing some of the Territories, about that time, and he received instruc-



SCENE ON THE CŒUR D'ALENE LINE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This view illustrates the Idaho and Montana divide at an elevation of 4,680 feet above the level of the sea. It is a heavily wooded and a very rich mineral region, beautifully picturesque, dotted with many thriving towns and mining-camps, and abounding in mountain romance.

Trampled upon and eaten by stock, torn half out of the earth by ruthless hands in the spring and baked dry, dead,—leaf, flower, and stem,—and blown from the face of the earth by the hot winds of summer, suddenly with the first rain of September its glossy leaves again appear, and before the ground freezes there is a promising bud in sight ready for a nice, long snooze under the coverlet of the snow. Through the last, transparent film of the disappearing ice and snow of January and February, one may often see the glitter of the perfect flower, which opens as under the glass of a conservatory.

In the course of half a lifetime spent in this country, I have picked buttercups on the prairie in each of the eight consecutive months of the year, beginning with November. And how welcome are the little, glossy, fragrant stars, on the trail of the departing snow! The newspaper that announces the advent of the first one, tallies a “scoop.” The urchins who first display *boutonnieres* of them for sale on the street, reap a harvest of nickels and dimes. Better

in so doing it gave us diversity of scenery and, at the same time, permitted us to pass through two or three towns not noted in particular for their size or commercial importance, though in former days they had enjoyed some distinction as mining towns, to which more or less interest of an historic character might be attached.

Our avowed destination was the mining district of Bear Gulch. That night, however, we were to stop at Pollinger's Ranch, and to make it we had to drive at a rapid gait. At Silver Star, we stopped a few moments to rest our horses and to “lubricate” the inner man. The next town through which we had to pass was Iron Rod, six miles away, and beyond that was Twin Bridges, six miles further up the Jefferson. As we approached Iron Rod, one of the party remarked that “that town was without a post-office, and had been for years.” This remark had a tendency to arouse my curiosity, as I could not understand why a town the size of Iron Rod should not have the benefits, and why some enterprising citizen should not enjoy the

tions to proceed at once to Iron Rod and to ascertain what the facts were. The United States special visited the town and, likewise, as a matter of course, the post-office of the place. He, too, made the discovery that, instead of awaiting the action of a postmaster with a graveyard move on him, he could get his mail with the same facility of the ordinary citizen—unless the other fellow had been there in advance! He readily saw that the so-called kicker had just cause for complaint. Such conduct of postal affairs would soon bring the whole department into disrepute. The agent could only do his duty in the premises, and he therefore called the postmaster's attention to the fact that it was a great breach of trust on his part and would not be tolerated; whereupon the postmaster took the soap-box and its contents—which was the United States mail—and threw them into the street, telling the special agent to take his — mail and go to Texas! From that time to the present, Iron Rod has not been favored with a post-office.” W. S. EBERMAN.



A CURL OF GOLD.

A leathern trunk, dust-covered—
How well I remember there!
It stood in the rough old attic,
Just over the creaking stair;
And I ventured up, one morning,
And stepped through the open door;—
I remember the way the sunlight
Fell, checkered upon the floor.

And I knelt by the trunk, dust-covered,
And lifted the queer old lid.
And looked at the ancient costumes
The years and the trunk had hid;
But a tiny box I opened,
As I sat in the shadows there,
And into my lap there tumbled
The curl of a baby's hair!

The tears rushed quick to my eyelids
As I lifted the curl of gold,—
It held such a silent story—
Such a deep, sweet tale, untold!
And I thought of the years long vanished,
And a mother kneeling there—
As she buried her grief in the casket,
With that curl of her baby's hair!

And I silently, tenderly placed it
In the box where it lay before,
And closed the old trunk, while the sunlight
Fell checkered upon the floor;
Then I passed from the rough old attic
And down by the creaking stair,
But I couldn't forget the mother—
And that curl of her baby's hair!

FLORENCE JOSEPHINE BOYCE.

Waitfield, Vt.

To Clean White Rugs.

Many housewives wish to know how to clean white goatskin rugs. They can be cleaned by washing or with naphtha. Wet a small part of the rug with naphtha and rub with a soft cloth until that space is clean; then rub another place, continuing until the entire rug has been treated in this way. Hang in the air until the odor has disappeared. Take care that no gas is lit in the room where the naphtha is being used.

The Bag is in Vogue Again.

It is again the proper thing to carry a bag, whether shopping, calling, or going to a matinee. Some of the bags one sees are only large enough to carry a purse and a handkerchief. These are usually made of the same material as the gown. The larger ones, for carrying small parcels, are made of rich black silks or satins and are beautifully embroidered. The bag of greatest service is what is commonly known as the "Boston shopping-bag."

The Requirements of Good Society.

A lady writer in the Northfield (Minn.) *News* expresses her sentiments in the following:

"The art of expressing one's thoughts in clear, elegant, and plain English, is the first art to be attained by one who would enter good society. Were I giving a code of rules formed by myself, I should place, first:

"Be natural, and be sincere.

"To be natural in society you must be dressed so that you can forget yourself. That is, you must feel that you are well, but not overdressed. Your manners must be worn so long that you feel at home in them, and to do the right thing always at the right time causes no thought on your part. In good society it is not always what we do, but what we omit doing, that gives the distinction of a well-mannered lady or gentleman."

The Modern Church Sociable.

If the good old dames who gathered at the weekly sewing-bee of some of the old-time Puritan churches could look upon a modern gathering denominated a church sociable, which was evolved from that same old-time sewing-bee, they would be paralyzed with awe and admiration. A church in a suburban village being in need of funds for its missionary box, the young persons put their heads together and the result was a grand success in the way of a yellow tea. The menu consisted of Russian tea, thick, yellow, creamy *cafe au lait*, chicken and lobster mayonnaise; orange and lemon cakes with icings to correspond, orange and lemon jelly served in baskets made from the fruit or in what were apparently whole oranges, tied about with baby ribbon, which, being untied, disclosed two halves filled with jelly. Yellow Japanese napkins were used, and the charming brunette waitresses were costumed in orange and lemon-colored Danish cloth.

Orange and lemon pincushions, yellow lampshades, and a variety of small articles, were for sale. One of the features of the evening was a big evergreen tree loaded with artificial oranges and lemons, made from crepe paper, stuffed with cotton and finished with green leaves.

Another was a leafy bower fashioned from evergreen boughs, where lemonade was sold, with orange frappe and orange and lemon ice-cream. As the provisions were donated, the proceeds were all profit, and the tired projectors of the pretty scheme handed in a good round sum, showing clearly that the people will pay for amusement when they will not give a cent for the conversion of the heathen.

Revisiting the Scenes of Childhood.

E. D. Twombly writes of old-times as follows in the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*:

"How good it seems to go back and revisit the scenes of one's early youth and childhood! There was very little change noticeable. The same faces, the same occupations going on. You learn with becoming sorrow that such and such an one, whom you knew well in the early days, has departed this life, yet it effects you but little, having grown so alienated from all those former associations. But when you are once again seated around your family board, the years you have passed away from home seem like a dream, and you can hardly realize that you are anything more than the rough-and-tumble boy you used to be.

"Raise your eyes and glance across the table. There, in the very place you occupied, sits a golden-haired little tot just in the act of raising her little silver mug towards her grandpa to be refilled—the very same drinking-cup that was once your own baby treasure. There is another little one, too,—a little boy just learning to walk. You turn to reprimand him for some little, childish carelessness, when suddenly it flashes across your mind that, in days long ago, your own father chided you for the same offense of good manners. Then there is another face, one you had not known in those days,—it is that of your wife. It may be that there are some vacant places, but, somehow, the trend of time brings others to fill those vacancies, and they in turn become as dear to us. Yes, there is no doubt about it. You are no longer a boy, but a man with all the responsibilities of matured years."

The Housemaid and the Dust-pan.

To those who know the true inwardness of things, the sight of a housemaid brushing a dusty carpet is suggestive of many evils. The death of Pasteur has reminded the world of what is constantly present in the thoughts of medical men—namely, that while micro-organ-

isms are the great producers of disease, dust is the great carrier of micro-organisms. Now that we know these things, it is distressing to find how little our knowledge is put to practical use, and to see old customs still unchanged, old habits which we know to be destructive carried on, and to find the housemaid on her knees, with her brush and dust-pan, stirring up dust to the detriment of everyone, and breathing germ-laden particles to her own destruction. It needs but a small amount of common sense to see that if carpets must continue, a thing greatly to be deprecated, they should be rubbed with a damp cloth rather than brushed, and that if, in deference to prejudice, they must be brushed, this should be done by a covered American sweeper with plenty of damp tea-leaves. Of all ways of removing dirt from a carpet, the worst is by the use of the ordinary short brush, which involves the housemaid kneeling down in the midst of the dust which she so needlessly creates, and drawing it into her lungs with every breath. For ordinary household use something like linoleum, something which can be washed with a wet cloth every morning, would seem to be the best covering for floors; but if carpets must be, and it is impossible to teach the present generation the evils of seeking present comfort at the expense of future risks, at least let us remember that carpets may be washed even where they lie; that, till the day of washing comes, a closed sweeper is far better than a brush, and that the worst form of brush is one with a short handle.—*British Medical Journal*.

Our April Scrap-Book.

Clam-shells are good to scrape kettles and frying-pans.

Wash hair-brushes in hot soda water, then rinse in cold water, and they will be clean and sweet.

When bamboo furniture is dirty it may be cleaned with a small brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt will prevent the bamboo from turning yellow.

Decorators now declare in favor of pictures being hung high.

The latest wedding invitation envelopes are oblong.

A freak in stationery is to have the corner of a widow's card quite black, while the rest of the space is plain dead-white.

Plenty of matches in every room is a sign of good housekeeping. Let the filling of the match boxes be the special duty of one member of the family.

To make ironing easier, rub the flat-irons first on fine sand and then over a piece of paper which has been saturated in kerosene.

Warmed skimmed sweet milk applied to a painted floor or oilcloth will improve the appearance wonderfully.

It is not generally known that when the quill of an ostrich feather is bent it may be straightened by steam. Hold the bruised part over the spout of a boiling kettle and the bent place will straighten.

Grease spots may be removed from wall-paper by rubbing carefully with gasoline.

Lamps should be filled every day, and to secure a perfect light a new wick should be provided once a month. The chimney should be polished with a cloth moistened in alcohol. A little salt put in the lamp will do away with the disagreeable odor which so often is noticeable, and if you will place a piece of camphor the size of a walnut in the oil, when filling lamps, it will give a bright and steady light.

To test coffee, put a spoonful gently on the top of a glass of water. If the coffee is pure it will not sink for some minutes, and will scarcely color the water, but if chickory is mixed with

it, it will sink to the bottom at once, rapidly absorbing the water and also giving the water a dark, reddish tinge.

Milk will readily remove ink-stains if the article be washed in it before the ink is dry; otherwise, apply oxalic acid. Again, spread the stained part over a plate and rub it with butter and salt till the ink disappears, then wash with soap-suds. Buttermilk removes mildew, and benzine removes paint that is yet fresh.

Universal Social Functions.

So far as the social life of the country is concerned, it is very much the same from Maine to Oregon. Take the matter of amusements, for instance. A glance at the columns of our exchanges, which come from all points of the compass, show but little variation in those entertainments which go to while away the long winter evenings. There are the same old card parties, the same old-fashioned church affairs in the West as in the East. And it is just as true of the more modern diversions—they abound throughout the great Northwest as well as in New England and the Middle States. This is due mainly to migration and to the constant passage of old-time friends and relatives from the East to the West and from the West to the East. Amusement fashions travel as rapidly and become as universal as fashions in millinery, cloaks and costumes.

It may be, though, that there are a few social entertainments that are distinctly Northwestern. Among these are whittling parties, at which the guests whittle corks, pine sticks, etc.; geographical parties, at which each guest represents some geographical name or locality, which is to be guessed by the others; rainbow parties, at which the costumes are as fanciful as the name would indicate; and corn socials, which introduce corn in all its functions—from mush and milk to hulled corn, corn-starch cake, pop-corn, corn coffee, corn-bread, etc.

Then there are cotillion and coterie clubs, stag and bachelor-girls' clubs, whist, reading, magazine review and library clubs, colonial, domino and Martha Washington parties, and others which seem to be distinctly local.

At a cotillion club party given recently in Seattle, Wash., five figures were danced, the prettiest and most popular being the tennis and lantern creations. In the tennis figure a net was stretched across the hall, the gentlemen being placed on one side and the ladies on the other, there being an odd lady. Each lady had a different colored racket, made of ribbons and light bamboo frames, and ball to match. At a signal from the leader they would bat the balls over the net, and the gentleman getting a ball would find the lady with the racket corresponding in color, and dance with her. The odd lady would be compelled to try again with the couples that were to follow. The figure was enjoyed for the liveliness it caused. The Japanese figure was also very attractive. The gentlemen and ladies each carried lanterns suspended from a short, bamboo stick, and were marched about the hall. One of the prettiest scenes of the evening was in this figure, when the gentlemen crossed these lanterns in a glimmering bower, under which the ladies passed.

The Theater Hat—and Other Things.

Public sentiment in St. Paul is so aroused against the theater hat that a systematic warfare is being waged for its extermination. Nor is it a one-sided contest. The city press is receiving very energetic and very practical aid from the most representative ladies, who recognize the justness of the masculine outcry and are almost unanimously in favor of inaugurating a prompt and sweeping reform. So it may well be said that the doom of the obstructive



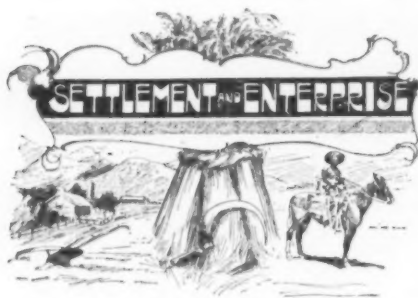
THE LESSON.—From the painting by Bouguereau.

theater hat is sealed. The movement has already made great headway. There is a marked increase in the number of women who now doff their hats in all public places.

It is reported that a Denver, Colorado, judge approved the order of the management of the Tabor Grand opera house requiring ladies to remove their hats and bonnets during performances. This may seem like going to extremes, since official curtailing of one's wearing apparel smacks of absolutism; nevertheless, it is one way to right a wrong, and a way that has been eminently successful in the city named.

And now that the hat reform is in a fair way to overthrow these feathered and laced and plumed abominations of the theater, let another movement be inaugurated which shall have for its object the expurgation of that other and masculine nuisance—the frequent go-

ings out between acts. We would rather sit behind a high hat than next to a liquor-tainted breath. We would rather sit behind a row of high hats than be trodden upon and brushed against or made to arise one, two, or three times of an evening, by men and boys who seem to consider it the height of fashion, manliness and good-manners to rush out between acts to "see a friend" or to eat a clove. One does not pay for such disturbances. All customs of this nature should be frowned upon by ladies and gentlemen alike. Let these reforms go hand in hand, and let the restrictions placed upon the sexes be equalized; for, if it be a sin against masculinity to wear a high hat in a theater, it is a worse sin against all manner of men, women, and good-breeding, to go out between acts to befoul one's breath with wine, liquor, or cigars.



New Use for Fir Bark.

A man in Blaine, Wash., has been making experiments with fir bark, with a view to utilizing it in the manufacture of useful and ornamental articles. He has a polished block of this material covered with a coat of varnish which, a contemporary says, for "richness of color and beautiful markings is truly admirable. For clock-cases, glove, handkerchief and collar-boxes, etc., this material would work up well and be a novelty which would secure a ready sale in the notion stores of the East."

Propagating Quail in North Dakota.

Some enterprising parties in Pembina County, North Dakota, are trying to propagate quail in that section. Several dozen have been brought to Neche, where, after a brief confinement, they will be turned loose in the timber and be left to multiply. According to a correspondent the quail is not native to that part of the State, but it is thought they will do well and that a few years will see quite a number of the birds scattered about the county. Great pains will be taken to protect them from indifferent sportsmen and hunters.

Coming to the Northwest by Thousands.

A. E. Johnson, the well-known steamship and immigration agent, thinks there will be not less than 100,000 new settlers in the Northwestern country by the time summer begins. His company receives about 100 letters of inquiry per day in St. Paul, and an average of 300 per day in New York, from intending settlers. He says there are unmistakable signs of an early influx of foreign immigration in the spring, and every indication that there will be a larger volume of both foreign and domestic immigrants than we have had for many years.

A Good Immigration Document.

At thirty cents per bushel the wheat-crop alone in North Dakota last year was worth nineteen millions of dollars; and, besides the oats, flax, potatoes, cattle, hogs and sheep raised, eleven million bushels of corn were produced, also. Taken as a whole, the report of the commissioner of agriculture is a pretty good immigration document. The mere item of an increase of over 300,000 in crop acreage, with a decrease of 175,000 acres in wheat cultivation, speaks volumes in itself of the progress of the State toward wealth-making conditions.—*Langdon (N. D.) Courier-Democrat*.

Massachusetts to North Dakota.

That this magazine is a powerful disseminator of Northwestern news and as far-reaching as it is influential, is amply attested by this little item from the Jamestown (N. D.) *Alert*—which reads: "The following immigration straw was received recently from Springfield, Massachusetts: 'We notice by THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE that *The Alert* has issued an immigration edition containing all information that an intending settler might wish concerning the James River Valley. You might possibly be dropping seeds from which great results grow

by mailing this issue of your paper to the following parties, as we have all got the North Dakota fever bad.'"

Butter and Cheese-Making.

North and South Dakota are making rapid strides in butter and cheese-making. New creameries have been established in both States since the first of the year, and 1896 will show a substantial increase in product. These creameries are many of them co-operative, and are as a rule capitalized at about \$3,000, some of them running higher than that amount and others going as low as \$2,000. Each one of these creameries, says the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune*, means thousands of dollars to the farmers residing in the sections in which they are located, and means also that the farmers will no longer depend on crops alone for a living, but will take advantage of the natural products of the prairie turned into milk and butter to give them prosperity.

Doesn't Owe a Dollar.

A Wahpeton, N. D., merchant was called on by Bradstreets the first of the year for a property statement. He carefully complied, listing his property at a cash figure which amounted to \$89,000. "Well, now, what are your liabilities?" inquired the agent. "How much do you owe?" "I don't owe a dollar in the world," replied the merchant.

This is not quoted from the Wahpeton *Globe* as an exceptional instance of Northwestern prosperity, but simply to show that there are men, and many of them, in these oft maligned States, whose good management, whether in stores or upon farms, has enabled them to accumulate wealth in spite of hard times, and to surround themselves with conditions that almost invite envy.

Some Figures from Oregon.

Official figures show that Oregon has 48,253 more males than females, or an excess of more than thirteen per cent, and this difference is found in every county in the State in greater or less degree, ranging from thirty-three per cent in Clatsop County, which shows the greatest difference, to Yamhill County, which shows the least, there being but a little over one per cent more males in this county.

Wool is an important staple, the total for the State being 12,038,391 pounds. A little figuring shows that, to transport this one product alone, would require 802 railroad cars, each car carrying 15,000 pounds of wool; or forty trains of twenty cars each. In the production of wool the counties of Grant, Crook, Umatilla and Morrow lead with over a million pounds each.

Wheat is of still greater importance, the total yield for the State being 12,517,158 bushels. Umatilla and Sherman—with over a million of bushels each, and Linn, Yamhill, Gilliam, Polk, Union, Morrow and Marion counties, lead in wheat production.

Butter and cheese are important staples with a total of 5,734,182 pounds, very generally distributed throughout the State; and hops are raised in Oregon to the extent of 15,626,882 pounds annually.

The total population of the State is 362,513.

A Revival of Dairy Interests.

The dairy industry is becoming very prominent throughout the Northwest generally. It is growing in importance in Oregon, where, the *Athena Press* says, "it is destined to become one of the greatest of all the agricultural interests in the State. Its possibilities are almost limitless. In fact, the dairy is the foundation of successful mixed farming, and, all things considered, mixed farming is the safest and best for ninety-nine out of every hundred ranches in

Oregon. Experience in hop and wheat-raising has shown the unwisdom of carrying all the eggs in one basket." Inasmuch as all the Coast States import large quantities of dairy products annually, there is little or no danger that the industry will be overdone. Washington creameries are very successful. In truth, dairying interests seem to be thriving everywhere.

Oyster Culture on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. E. H. Stanley, of Port Townsend, Wash., is about to undertake the propagation of Eastern oysters on the Pacific Coast. He has just completed preparations for the establishment of an extensive plant at Sequim Bay, where he has leased 400 acres of land from the Government, including a lagoon covering 100 acres. The doctor proposes to propagate on the park system, which has been extensively adopted in France.

For many years, the New Whatecom *Reveille* observes, Dr. Stanley has made an exhaustive and scientific study of oyster culture, and the fact that volunteer propagation of Eastern oysters in San Francisco Bay has been reported by C. H. Townsend of the fish commissioners' steamer "Albatross," convinces him that these waters are adapted to this purpose. The doctor has the salinity and the temperature of the water in the lagoon under perfect control, and has made several experiments in this locality during the past year. As each oyster breeds from eight to ten millions of spat, the industry is likely to prove a profitable one and the result will be watched with interest.

The Red River Valley.

A drive through the Red River Valley will convince the most skeptical that there is a brilliant future for it. In no section of America does the husbandman reap a greater reward for his labor than in this beautiful valley. In no section of America may any more beautiful sight be seen than in this same country between seed-time and harvest. The vast field of "yellow, golden grain" stretching as far as the eye can reach, waving gently to and fro in the balmy breezes of summer, with here and there a pretty farm-house nestling snugly among the trees; the stretches of virgin prairie thickly matted with rich and succulent grasses and flowers of every hue sending forth a most delightful perfume, the blue vault of heaven meanwhile, stretching away to the horizon on every side in unbroken splendor, save here and there a fleecy cloud,—all this is a sight to thrill the heart of the most unromantic. To all those men in the crowded East that are endowed with a spirit of thrift and enterprise and who wish to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, we say come to North Dakota. She has room for the farmers, the merchant, and the mechanic. The Red River Valley of North Dakota offers facilities second to no place in America for all such people.—*Fargo Record*.

Chicory Culture in Washington.

Mr. Cruender, the postmaster at Alpha, was in town Friday and took home with him a lot of chicory-seed which he had imported from Germany. He believes that chicory culture will be very profitable. Mr. Cruender is a German by birth, and received a scientific education in a German agricultural school. He made a specialty of chicory cultivation. Some years ago an attempt was made to produce chicory in California, and the projectors of the enterprise sent to Germany for an expert to superintend it. In response to the request Mr. Cruender came. After experimenting a short time he came to the conclusion that the plant could not be grown to perfection in California, and he then came here and settled at Alpha. He has

been experimenting at that point for several years. The trial of American seed resulted in failure for a year or two. Then he sent to Germany, and has met with splendid success with seed from there. He recently sent samples of his product, prepared for the market, to a number of wholesalers in various parts of the country, and has several letters from large buyers stating that if he could produce such an article he would have no trouble in selling it at the highest market price. Several farmers near Alpha will raise chicory the coming season, and Mr. Cruender has contracted to pay them \$5 a ton for the roots delivered at his place. In all, there will be fifty acres of chicory grown at Alpha this season.—*Chehalis (Wash.) Bee.*

The Red Lake Reservation Lands.

The prospective opening up of the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Northern Minnesota, leads the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* to observe that only the northwestern part of it contains good prairie and brush land fit for cultivation, the rest being nearly all swamp land or the poorest kind of sandy pine land. There are

the hunting ground of the Chippewas and their ancestors, the Algonquins, for ages probably, and it is rich in natural resources. The old Reservation was of vast extent and included the whole of Red Lake, nearly all of the unorganized county of Beltrami, and portions of Roseau, Marshall and Polk counties. It originally consisted of nearly 4,000,000 acres of land and extended to the international boundary at the Lake of the Woods. By the Nelson act and a treaty agreement, this reserve was greatly diminished, and the Indians now have left to them the central portion of their old reserve. The diminished Reservation is bounded on the south partially by the Clearwater River, and the boundary is then carried out to the limit of the Reservation in a line running east and northeast to the limit of Beltrami County. The reserve includes the whole of Red Lake at present, and the lands to be opened consist of a triangular section south of the river and the lake, and another section of nearly the same shape to the north of the diminished reserve and east of the west line of Beltrami. The ceded lands at the disposal of the Government

miles owned by four powerful companies. In 1870 there were less than twenty-five schools; today there are over 1,500. In 1870 the church property valuation was less than \$500; today it reaches nearly a million. In 1870 \$5,000 would buy all the improved farm lands in the valley; today they are rated at over \$50,000,000. In 1870 the valley produced less than 2,000 bushels of wheat; last year it raised 45,000,000 bushels of the best wheat in the world. In 1870 the potato crop would not make a car-load; last year over 3,000,000 bushels were produced. The barley, corn, flax and oat crop of 1870 were nil; last year the three together almost equaled the wheat-crop. In 1870 there was not enough livestock in the county to stock an average farm of the present time; now there are 100,000 horses, 300,000 cattle, 80,000 sheep and 60,000 hogs, the combined value of which is over \$20,000,000. In 1870 there was not a banking institution in the valley; today the twelve counties of the Red River Valley have a total of sixty-one banks employing a capital of over \$12,000,000. In 1870 there was not a manufacturing institution; now the annual product of our factories will



FARMING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE IN NORTH DAKOTA.—SCENE ON THE R. C. COOPER FARM, NEAR COOPERSTOWN.

a few good meadows here and there, and some groves of hardwood. The pine is confined to the east half of the reserve. All the lower, and nearly all the upper lake and also the Red Lake River regions, remains in the hands of the Indians. Neither lands nor timber are or will be available for settlement for years to come, if ever. The only portions of ceded lands which offer the slightest inducements to settlers, according to the *Lumberman*, are those adjacent to Thief River Falls and Fosston—about a day's ride from St. Paul. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, however, says that though the statement may be disproved by the experience of the people who are going on the lands, enough is known of the general topography of the country to make it quite certain that the opening of the Reservation will add an enormous amount of good land to the available agricultural riches of Minnesota.

It certainly is a picturesque country, and a great field for sportsmen. Like most of the northern part of the State, it is well wooded and even too plentifully watered. It has been

are largely in excess of the forty townships that are to be taken possession of by settlers in May, but they do not include the pine lands. Of the 900,000 acres which will be opened for settlement on May 15, very little is known by intending settlers or by anyone else, the exploration of the Reservation having proven very unsatisfactory in almost every respect. The lands will be offered to homesteaders only, at \$1.25 per acre payable in five annual installments.

An Almost Incomparable Development.

The development of the Northwest, or that portion of it known as the Red River Valley, the *Crookston (Minn.) Times* avers, is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century. No other section of the United States can present a history so wondrous, a growth so rapid, or a future so bright. In 1870 there were but twelve post-offices in the valley; today there are 296. In 1870 the population was less than 1,000; today it is 260,000. In 1870 not a line of railroad penetrated its borders; today there are over 1,200

reach into the millions of dollars. The taxable wealth of the Red River Valley in 1870 was represented by a cipher; today it is \$150,000,000.

This shows something of the growth of the Red River Valley during the past twenty-five years; yet the era of prosperity has only just dawned, the development of its resources only just commenced.

While the value of its wheat-crop is greater than that of Russia or India; while in livestock production it leads twenty States; while its commercial and manufacturing enterprises have more than kept pace with its advancement in agriculture; yet, not in one acre in twenty has the rich, black loam been turned up by the plow of the husbandman, nor has the virgin sod been trampled by the hoof of the fattening herd.

What possibilities for future greatness are in store for this grand valley! What a mine of wealth will be opened up when these broad acres, now lying in their native fertility, shall spring into productiveness and reward the settler for his toil!



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E. V. SMALLEY, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ST. PAUL, MAY, 1896.

THE PEOPLE STILL RULE.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in two railroad cases is of vital importance in its bearing on the future of popular government in this country. One case went up from Kentucky and the other was the famous Great Northern consolidation case from Minnesota. In the Kentucky case a railroad corporation claimed the right to consolidate with a parallel and competing line, in the face of an express prohibition in the new State constitution, on the ground of a vested right conferred by its charter. The Minnesota case was similar in principle; the right to consolidate was claimed as a vested one given in a charter, but the prohibition was in acts of the Legislature passed subsequent to the charter, instead of in the State constitution. The Great Northern Company, it will be remembered, asserted a right to override the statutes of Minnesota, which positively prohibit the consolidation of parallel and competing railway lines, and set up an old charter inherited from the Minneapolis and St. Cloud Company, in which the right of consolidation was given, but in terms and under circumstances which plainly indicated the extension of a short road in the general direction of its course and not the stifling of competition by the absorption of a rival road. The Great Northern went into court with a strong array of lawyers—including a United States Senator, and succeeded in convincing Judge Sanborn that the musty charter of early days opened the way for it to swallow the whole Northern Pacific system and to suppress competition in transportation for all time on about one-third of the total area of our State. It is fair to Judge Sanborn to say, however, that the side of the right of the people to control the great highways of commerce in the State was not presented to him with anything like ade-

quacy or force. The suit was a collusive one, brought by a Great Northern stockholder named Pearsall, living in New York. Pearsall was a man of straw set up by the Great Northern to be knocked down by its lawyers.

The subsequent history of this litigation is fresh in the minds of our readers. After the Pearsall case was decided and appealed, Attorney-General Childs brought injunction proceedings before Judge Kelley, of the Ramsey County district court, to restrain the Great Northern from going on with the proposed consolidation in violation of the laws of Minnesota. The doughty State's attorney fought this case single-handed against five strong lawyers. Nothing was allowed to go by default, this time. The whole ground was ably contested on both sides. Judge Kelley granted the injunction, and gave an opinion which attracted the attention of jurists throughout the country for its vigor and independence and its broad conception of the true scope of popular government. The Great Northern appealed from Judge Kelley's decision to the supreme court of the State, where the case is still pending, and General Childs filed an intervening brief in the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. There will, of course, be no necessity now for going on with the proceedings in Minnesota. The Washington decision covers the whole ground. It overrules Judge Sanborn, and fully sustains every position taken by Judge Kelley.

The theory of the sanctity and perpetuity of vested rights which, since the famous Dartmouth College decision by Chief Justice Marshall, has been invoked to give warrant and protection to a multitude of corporate invasions of the self-governing rights of the people, now receives a limitation, from the highest tribunal in the land, which deprives it of its power to harm. Vested rights are now defined as the right to the protection of property actually invested under a charter, and not the right to deprive the people for all time of the power to legislate for the regulation of one of the great facilities of commerce and agencies of civilization. No short-sighted or subservient Legislature can, by some cunning or careless phraseology in a charter bill, rob the people of one of the chief functions of government, the control of lines of transportation. The contention before both Judge Sanborn and Judge Kelley that the Great Northern could lawfully consolidate with the Northern Pacific in defiance of two explicit prohibitory statutes, was not good statesmanship; that was said on all sides at the time the arguments were made in St. Paul; and now it turns out that it was not good law. The Supreme Court has again shown itself to be the strong shield of popular rights and free government.

AN OBSTACLE TO NORTHERN PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

A considerable body of the holders of Northern Pacific preferred stock do not like the plan of reorganization and think that they have legal rights, not recognized in the plan, which the courts will uphold. The plan, now going on smoothly towards accomplishment, so far as the approval of all classes of bondholders is concerned, proposes to assess each \$100 share of old preferred stock \$10 and to allot to it \$50 in new preferred stock and \$50 in new common stock. The objecting stockholders raise four points, which they want to have determined by the courts. These are:

First—Is the charter of the Northern Pacific, as granted by Congress, inalienable and therefore not subject to transfer under a foreclosure of any mortgage?

Second—The only condition under which the

special lien of the preferred stock on the lands east of the Missouri River becomes void, is default in the interest on the first mortgage. There has been no default, and none is contemplated by the plan of reorganization. Therefore the question arises, whether that lien will not continue to be valid after a reorganization?

Third—The net proceeds of the sales of lands east of the Missouri under the receivership have not been applied to the retirement of preferred stock. It is claimed that these proceeds should legally have been so applied.

Fourth—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company hold, as the property of the preferred stockholders, about three millions of Northern Pacific consolidated bonds set apart in lieu of a cash dividend over four years ago. It was at that time determined by the board of directors not to issue these bonds and thus increase the capitalization of the road, for fear of depressing the price of consols which the company was then putting on the market. The plan of reorganization does not provide for the issue of these bonds to the preferred stockholders. The preferred stockholders hold that it should.

It is probable that the preferred stockholders will lay their claims before Judge Jenkins prior to any final action on the pending application for a foreclosure. If these claims, or any of them, shall be held by the court to be valid, a modification of the plan of reorganization will result; but in such an event a harmonious agreement between the bondholders represented by the reorganization committee and the stockholders is more probable, as the situation now appears, than a prolonged litigation.

BETTER BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

We shall, no doubt, have to wait until after the Presidential election for anything like generally active business conditions, but in the meantime it is gratifying to write that here in the Northwest the indications all point to an early and substantial revival of old-time energy in trade and in enterprises for the further development of the country. When once the quadrennial political racket is over and the questions of tariff and money are settled, for another four years at least, all serious obstacles to a restoration of confidence and to a renewal of normal business activity will, we believe, be out of the way. As long as we are threatened with a sudden slump to a lower monetary standard it is, of course, not to be expected that Eastern or foreign capital will be sent West for investment. We produce, as yet, but little surplus of capital in this region to put into new enterprises, after we have paid the interest on our mortgages, our insurance charges and the interest and dividends on the securities of our railroads; and we must, for some time to come, rely upon the surplus boards of the Eastern States and of Europe for the money essential to carry on our processes of development. The money lender is naturally unwilling to put out his capital on a gold basis of value when he fears he may be repaid on a silver basis.

We believe that the election will determine the battle of the standards and that the silver men will be forced to the conclusion that the country cannot be persuaded to change the present system and to base its currency on the sixteen to one silver dollar. That question determined, the great surplus of idle money which chokes the banks in the money centers of the world will flow out for investments and a good deal of it will come to our own section of the United States. At the same time the tariff question is likely to be settled in a way that will favor the development of manufacturing enterprises. This, everybody admits, no matter what his views may be as to the correct-

ness of the conflicting theories of free trade and protection.

A few of the special features of the business situation in the Northwest that point to a general revival as soon as politics will permit, may be noted here. The volume of our wholesale trade is steadily increasing. In some lines here in St. Paul it was nearly thirty per cent better during the first three months of 1896 than it was during the corresponding period of 1895. Retail trade also shows an increase of volume, but, owing to excessive competition and the narrow margins of profit, its net gains are not as large as they should be in a healthful condition of business. Bank clearances show a considerable increase in volume over the figures of last year. The tonnage movement on our railways is greater and there is a very gratifying increase in both gross and net earnings. The shipping movement from Duluth and Superior was very heavy last season and promises to be still heavier this season. There is an increase in the consumption of iron and steel, and an improvement in prices. The steady flow of new settlers into Northern Minnesota and the recent big movement of Dunkards into North Dakota, are significant indications of a new spirit of restlessness and enterprise which promises to produce a great tide of immigration to our vacant lands. Looking farther west, we note a steady increase in the output of the precious metals in Montana and Idaho. There is greater confidence than ever in mining investments, and the silver product, as well as the gold product, is constantly increasing. In Washington and Oregon the commercial cities are recovering from their depression under the stimulus of increasing Oriental trade and of a steady development of the natural resources of the region—a development for which hard times have proven more favorable than was the speculative period.

Altogether, the outlook is hopeful. The political campaign will be over in a few months. It is not going to result in any blight to the prospects of business revival, but there will be a good deal of noise and worry while it lasts. Afterwards, we shall enter upon a long epoch of prosperity—to end, of course, as all such epochs do, in wild speculations, foolish investments, general expansion, and another crash.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has a bill pending in the U. S. Senate which is of considerable importance to all the communities living along the Northern Pacific line. Its purpose is, first, to give legal sanction and authority to the plan for reorganizing the Northern Pacific Company; second, to provide that all lands of the company situated more than a mile from its main line shall be sold at a price not exceeding \$2.50 per acre, except lands chiefly valuable for coal, iron, stone or timber, and except lands available for irrigation; and, third, to prohibit the new company from consolidating its stock with, or from selling or leasing or by any other corporate action giving control or management to, any corporation, company, person or association owning, operating or controlling a parallel and competing line of railway. Senator Mitchell is an old friend of the Northern Pacific. He believes that, as the original charter and right to mortgage emanated from Congress, it is Congress that should authorize and direct the reorganization of the company. He also wants to clinch the independence of the road for all time so firmly that no voting trusts or other schemes of shrewd corporation lawyers will ever place it in the control of a competing line. If his bill becomes a law, it will be an insurmountable obstacle to Mr. J. J. Hill's ambition to center in himself the control of the railway systems of the Northwest.



THE man who, more than any one else, has come out ahead in all the controversies of the past year over the reorganization of the Northern Pacific, is Edward D. Adams, chairman of the reorganization committee. He has overcome all obstacles, smoothed down all opposition, harmonized all classes of bondholders and holders of various sorts of certificates, and has greatly hastened the consummation of the plan beyond what seemed possible a few months ago. Mr. Adams has tact, sagacity, and a cool head. He will no doubt be chairman of the board of directors of the new Northern Pacific Company. It is on the cards that the president shall be a practical railroad man, and that he shall live in St. Paul and give his whole attention to the business of the road.

THE unwillingness to try brick pavements shown by our St. Paul Board of Public Works, seems to proceed from an ignorance of the extent to which this kind of paving is in use in cities further East and the general satisfaction it gives. In Detroit, lately, I noticed that one of the chief business thoroughfares is paved with brick and that it makes a smooth, clean surface. I was told that its cost is about two-thirds that of asphalt. In Toledo I saw about twenty miles of brick pavement, and heard it spoken of highly. In Canton, Ohio, a city of 35,000, all the paving is done with brick. It is not claimed for brick that it is superior to asphalt, except on slopes where the better hold it affords to horses' feet is a matter of importance, but it is much preferable to stone, because cleaner and less noisy, is vastly better than cedar blocks, and in comparison with the favorite asphalt its economy is a special merit. I would like to see brick given a fair trial on Fifth Street, to which it is especially adapted.

THERE seems to be a good prospect at Washington of the passage at this session of Congress of an amendment to the Carey irrigation law that will put life into that dead-letter statute by enabling the States to use the gift of arid lands from the General Government as a basis for credit for obtaining money to build canals. The law, as it stands, puts the cart before the horse. It provides that the States get title to the donated lands only after they are reclaimed by irrigation works and actually settled and cultivated in quarter-section tracts. What the arid States now ask, is that the title shall pass to them on the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of plans for reclamation and the segregation, as provided by the old law, of the definite tracts to be irrigated. This will enable the States to place a lien upon such lands as security for money used in building the canals. Senator Carter, of Montana, is the author of the pending bill for this purpose, and it has already passed the Senate as an amendment to the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill.

WHEN a man reaches a position of some eminence in journalism by reason of many years of hard effort and a disposition to tell the truth and treat other people fairly, there is sure to be a lot of yellow curs running out of holes and corners to snap at him. I do not suppose that there is any more jealousy and meanness among

newspaper men than among artists or actors, and I am certain that there is a good deal less than among politicians, but when a newspaper man wants to do a spiteful thing towards a fellow-worker in his own craft he is able to put it into print, whereas men of other professions can only disseminate their malice by word of mouth. Nothing so much detracts from the influence of the press as the habit of many newspaper men to use their papers for cutting and thrusting at each other. The general public cares very little what Editor Jones thinks of Editor Smith, but if Editor Jones' paper persistently says that Editor Smith is a liar and Editor Smith's paper persistently says that Editor Jones is a liar, the public will soon conclude that neither of them can be trusted to tell the truth. No profession is taken at a higher estimate than it places on itself. There is less blackguardism in the newspapers than there was thirty or forty years ago, but there is still too much of it for the dignity and strength of journalism.

I LEARNED in New York, lately, that J. J. Hill and his friends have been buying largely of Northern Pacific consolidated bonds. Each of these bonds, under the plan of reorganization, carries with it sixty-two and one-half per cent of its face value in the new preferred stock. The cheapest way of securing a large influence in the future control of the Northern Pacific is to buy the consols. Money invested in this way will go further and be subject to less risk than in any other. In his purchases Mr. Hill has probably two objects in view—to protect the Great Northern against an invasion of its best wheat territory by short and inexpensive branch lines thrown out by the Northern Pacific, and, second, to obtain such a footing in the new Northern Pacific voting trust, which is to last five years, as will result in an agreement between the two systems of roads as to rates and traffic policy and thus to virtually bring about the transportation monopoly which is prohibited by law. Mr. Hill is a very long-headed man. He does not mean to be downed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

IN Washington, on April 10, I heard Lee Mantle, of Montana, make his first speech in the senate. He was listened to with more attention than is often accorded to new senators, and made a very good impression. His voice is clear and strong, and his manner dignified. In appearance he somewhat resembles William McKinley, having a sturdy frame and a massive head, with smooth-shaven face. Much of his speech was devoted to a comparison of the statistics of five old Eastern States with those of the five so-called silver States in reference to the percentage of illiteracy, expenditures for education, wealth per capita, and other matters having a direct bearing on the standard of civilization. In all these comparisons the showing was largely in favor of the Rocky Mountain States. Mr. Mantle is an old journalist and is the principal proprietor of the Butte *Inter-Mountain*. He has the ability and the serious bent of mind that go to the making of an influential senator, and if his State does not rotate him out at the end of his first term to make room for some ambitious aspirant for his seat, he will become one of the leading members of the senate.

THE death of Sir John Schultz removes from the Canadian Northwest one of its most historic and most picturesque figures. Dr. Schultz, as he was generally called (his title was conferred last year, when he retired from the governorship of Manitoba), was a pioneer in the Red River settlement, and was a conspicuous loyalist when the half-breed, Louis Riel, or-

ganized his first rebellion. Riel put him in prison; but he escaped and, with an Indian guide, traversed in winter the great wilderness between Fort Garry—now Winnipeg—and Lake Superior, and carried to the Canadian Government a full account of the uprising. He returned with the troops which conquered the rebels. About eight years ago he succeeded John Norquay in the post of lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. He was a Conservative and a staunch supporter of the late Sir John Macdonald, and he was always at odds with the Liberal ministry of the Province. His political unpopularity was somewhat modified by the social tact of his wife, who presided very gracefully over the hospitalities of the governor's mansion in Winnipeg. In person Sir John was of the tall, robust Scotch type so frequently met with among the men who have taken a leading part in the development of the Canadian Northwest. In late years he was somewhat of an invalid, and spent a good deal of his time in an easy chair, with a shawl over his shoulders and a skull-cap on his head. It was only necessary, however, for a visitor to refer to the early days of hardship and adventure on the Red River to fire the old pioneer's blood, and he would rise and march back and forth across the room, while recounting his recollections with all the enthusiasm of youth.

A MONTANA BANKING HOUSE.

Among the solid financial institutions of Montana is the State National Bank of Miles City. It was organized in order to meet the pronounced demands and long-felt needs of the business men and great stock interests of Eastern Montana, interests which necessitated a bank of ample resources and an honest, enterprising management that should be fully alive to their requirements. The capital stock was subscribed for by the foremost men of that section and the bank began business on August 26, 1895, gaining the confidence of the people at once and leaping with one bound, so to speak, into a large, successful and steadily increasing patronage.

In the bank's last report to the comptroller of the currency, made Feb. 28, 1896, it showed deposits amounting to \$313,321.36, and assets aggregating \$416,603.98. No real estate is carried in the assets, and no loans are made except on good business and stock paper. It is thus seen that, while the bank does everything in its power to foster and sustain stock, agricultural and commercial interests, its management is on conservative lines and adheres strictly to legitimate banking methods. The above showing is that of a strong and thoroughly successful financial house.

Here are the officers of the bank:

President, Aaron Hershfield; vice-president, Pierre Wibaux; cashier, Leo C. Harmon.

Directors, Pierre Wibaux, Wibaux, Mont; Henry Elling, Virginia City; Jos. T. Brown, Birney; Thos. Barry, Forsyth; Aaron Hershfield, Jepp Ryan, L. W. Stacy, C. H. Loud, Wm. Courtenay, H. R. King, Leo C. Harmon, all of Miles City.

Mr. Hershfield, the president, is a banker whose experience covers a period of twenty-five years. Within this time he has shown a remarkable capacity in the organization and management of banking houses, and his large and extended acquaintance covers nearly every portion of the great West. The vice-president, Pierre Wibaux, is known far and near as a man of fine business capacity and immense wealth, and also as one of the largest owners of cattle in the United States. A short time ago he contracted for 10,000 head of cows at \$250,000, the cows to be delivered to him in July—this one item being quoted in order to illustrate the magnitude of his cattle interests and his great financial ability. The cashier, Leo C. Harmon, is a good business man, well posted in banking matters and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is also a man of energy, enterprise and sound judgment. So far as the directors are concerned, they are all widely known in Montana as men of wealth, integrity, and as possessing marked capacity in their respective vocations. The bank derives large practical benefit from their wide experience,

thorough acquaintance and high business standing. All in all, the State National Bank is a favored institution and has a very promising future before it. It is a credit to Miles City and to the State at large.

A NEW WONDERLAND.

The 1896 edition of "Wonderland," that interesting and attractive cyclopedia of information touching the Northwestern country and published annually by the passenger department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, contains many new features and is one of the handsomest "Wonderland" editions yet issued. The silhouette cover views are as charmingly novel as they are tasteful, though they but foreshadow the general excellence of the half-tone illustrations that are scattered throughout the entire 112 pages. In preparing this number it is evident that Mr. Fee, the general passenger and ticket agent, had in mind the needs of intending settlers as well as those of mere pleasure-seekers and tourists, for page after page is devoted to solid and instructive facts respecting all manner of farm, stock, and horticultural topics. The towns, cities, rivers, lakes, valleys and mountains along the Northern Pacific route are all described, Yellowstone Park receives generous mention, and to each State—and to Gray's Harbor and the South Bend Country especially, is given deserved prominence and accompanying statements of fact. Mr. Olin D. Wheeler furnished the descriptive matter, and to his skillful handling of subjects is due much of the interest that attaches to the booklet.

Hardy Cranberry Plants.

In exploring around Mt. Adams, Wash., under a glacier and at an elevation of 8,000 feet, a party recently found several patches of bush cranberries growing among the lava of a moraine and within 100 yards of eternal ice. The discovery has proved quite a surprise to students of natural history, since it was not supposed that the cranberry could possibly survive, much less flourish, at so great an altitude.



A MONTANA BANKING HOUSE—THE STATE NATIONAL BANK, OF MILES CITY.

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Eagle Bend is to have a stove-mill and factory.

Hampton will soon have a new 30,000-bushel elevator.

A 1,000-barrel flouring-mill is contemplated for New Prague.

Anoka parties are trying to organize a canning factory company.

The new creamery at Morris is on a sound basis and will be in operation within thirty days.

Little Falls men are about to construct another flouring-mill. It will have a 600-barrel capacity.

Thief River Falls, near the Red Lake Reservation, is experiencing a real estate and building boom.

Crookston is working hard to raise \$5,000 for a new three-story Masonic temple. The plans have been prepared.

Winona is a brick-pavement town. It has several miles of such pavement which was laid two years ago and gives perfect satisfaction.

A Wisconsin party has accepted a cash bonus of \$1,500, offered by the citizens of Wheaton, and will put up a new \$10,000 brick hotel there at once.

A new \$14,000 hotel is being erected in Blue Earth City. It will have three stories and be constructed of white pressed brick, stone trimmings, and all modern improvements.

Two Lindstrom men have secured control of a mineral spring near that town. The water is said to contain excellent medicinal properties and a company will be formed to place it upon the market.

The Northern Pacific Company has completed, at its own shops in St. Paul, a number of box-cars which have a grain-carrying capacity of 70,000 pounds each. They are forty-two feet long, nine feet and eleven inches wide, stand twelve feet and five and one-half inches from the rail to the top of the roof, and weigh about 32,000 pounds—or 102,000 pounds when loaded.

North Dakota.

Wimbleton needs an opera-house and is going to build one.

The Red River Brick Company have taken orders for 60,000,000 brick at Fargo. That means lots of active building operations.

The La Moure *Chronicle* thinks that a bank, a flour-mill, a starch factory and an oil-mill, will do for a start there this spring.

Two enterprising citizens near Neeche have started a skunk farm. They expect to raise from six to eight thousand of the "birds," the skins of which sell for \$1.25 each. North Dakota enterprise beats the world.

A Ramsey County man has invented a tree transplanter which will lift trees and plants bodily from the earth, together with an undisturbed portion of the soil, and reset them wherever wanted. There's a fortune in it if it works right.

The Langdon *Democrat* says the outlook for business prosperity and general improvement there is very bright for this season. Many new dwellings are contemplated, and a large immigration is indicated by the numerous sales of land to practical farmers.

The thirty-one banks of North Dakota have total resources of \$8,800,797, of which loans and discounts are \$5,544,702 and the reserve \$1,033,770—\$279,435 being in gold. The deposits are \$5,205,617, and the average reserve held is 20.50 per cent. This represents anything but poverty.

A correspondent of this magazine writes that one of the most useful industries established in Grand Forks, and one that will prove a boon to farmers in that vicinity, is the Stanton pork-packing plant. It creates a much better market for hogs, and furnishes employ-

ment to a goodly number of men. D. J. Stanton, who is in charge of the business, was formerly connected with the Anglo-American Pork Packing Co. of Chicago, and is thoroughly experienced in all departments of the industry. The idea of the promoters is to satisfy local and State demands and to increase their output only as a solid growth of business warrants. There is abundant room for the enterprise, and there is no doubt that it will develop into one of first-class magnitude.

South Dakota.

Bryant has a new bank.

All the men of the Golden Reward Works in Deadwood will wear a full suit of clothes made from asbestos cloth.

Sioux Falls has funds in hand for the erection of an auditorium to cost \$10,000 to \$20,000. The seating capacity will be 2,000.

Co-operative creamery companies have been formed at Plankinton, White Lake and Kimball, and will soon be in full operation.

The lakes in Hamlin County, which were so near going dry last year, are full of water this spring. Lake Poinsett has raised four feet.

Aberdeen will be made a station of the corn and wheat-service bureau now being established by the agricultural department at Washington. Reports will be made weekly.

Uranium has been found at Carbonate camp in the Black Hills. It is a rare, heavy, white metallic element and has no important uses, although certain of its salts are used as pigments, especially in the manufacture of glass and porcelain.

A Sully County farmer has been raising nothing but mustard for several years, and says it beats wheat or any small grain. He counts his returns at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. Other farmers will try the industry this spring.

The Beaver Irrigating Company is building a reservoir that will hold 486,000,000 gallons of water. The dam will be 1,200 feet long, thirty feet high and ten feet across at the top. It will have a flowing capacity of fifteen cubic feet every second for fifty days. A canal will be built from Beaver Creek to supply it, the spring floods being expected to contribute to its stock. Irrigation canals will be built from it in time for irrigation this summer.

Montana.

Hamilton's new hotel will soon be ready to receive guests. It will be a credit to the town.

The Anaconda Mining Company is credited with having produced 12,000,000 pounds of copper during the month of March.

Last year the Bitter Root Development Co. set out on 100 acres 10,000 fruit trees. This year the company will add 200 acres, on which will be planted 20,000 trees.

The Boston & Montana Company has declared a dividend of \$2 per share, payable May 20, making the total dividends declared and paid by the company to date, \$4,025,000.

A new concentrator is to be built at the Hope mine at Basin, as the present one has not sufficient capacity. The shaft of the mine is down 300 feet and the work of sinking 200 feet more is to begin at once.

The new packing-house at Bozeman is slaughtering about 200 hogs per week. Large quantities of meat have already been packed, and the quantity will be greatly increased as soon as better facilities can be secured.

Considerable excitement has resulted at Livingston over the reported discovery of gold mines in the hills just west of town. A large number of claims have been taken on a railroad section which was classified by the commissioners as non-mineral.

A big deposit of white glass sand, overlying a stratum of conglomerate that carries considerable aluminum, has been discovered in Montana and is now being negotiated in Butte. Capitalists talk of constructing a large glass factory and aluminum works.

Helena has a baking powder factory that is owned by women. It is said that the brand made—The "Peerless Baking Powder"—is equal to the best and very popular with flock-masters and in hotels, etc. A. E. Shaw is the lady who manages this enterprise.

The *Avant Courier* says that the Bozeman mine, located at Pony, Madison County, has been sold by A. D.

McKetrick to Albertson & Co., Butte, for the sum of \$30,000. The Bozeman is a long-time producer of high-grade ore, and always a paying proposition.

Work on the Parrot smelter is going on at a rapid rate and the new town of Gaylord will undoubtedly become the scene of great activity during the summer. The Parrot plant will probably be the largest of its kind in the world, and will include all the latest improved processes for ore reduction.

A movement is on foot in Livingston to form an organization for the encouragement of home industries, the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, including the erection of a smelting-plant and flouring-mill, and to induce by every legitimate method the rapid settlement and upbuilding of Park County as a whole.

Bannack continues to forge to the front as one of the bonanza camps of Montana. New and remarkably rich discoveries are reported from there nearly every day, and more development work is under way and more outside capital is being invested there than in any other camp in the State, Butte alone excepted.—*Dillon Examiner*.

Idaho.

Over thirty dwelling houses have recently been put up in Weiser.

A State immigration convention was held in Boise on April 2 and was well attended.

The Daddy mine, at Murray, is said to have netted its owners \$50,000 during the year 1895.

A conservative estimate places the output of concentrates from the Cœur d'Alene mills at 10,000 tons per month.

The Black property at Custer has become a rich shipper of gold bullion. The last bar shipped was valued at \$5,000.

The Nampa *Leader* is authority for the statement that the Florida Mountain Mining Company of Pittsburg, Pa., will erect a twenty-stamp mill at Boonville this spring.

The Moscow *Mirror* says that a genuine mining boom has struck Moscow and that everybody who can is locating claims on the mountain northeast of town. Some valuable finds may be made.

The rush for the Nez Perce lands is much greater this spring than it was immediately after the opening last fall. Hundreds are now going in, and it is plain that the land will not last long, says the Idaho County *Free Press*.

The Last Chance mill is now treating 150 tons of ore per day and running to its full capacity. About one hundred men are working at the mine, and the product ranges from twenty to twenty-five tons of concentrates and about ten tons of crude ore daily, all of which goes direct to Leadville.

Oregon.

The Last Chance mine has been sold to Helena and New York parties for \$15,000. The same parties own the Union-Companion mine at Cornucopia, on which they have a twenty-stamp mill.

The mining properties known as Don Juan and Dodo in the Robinsonville District have been purchased by the Oregon & Colorado Mining Company, of which F. A. Hartzell of Denver is manager. The consideration named is \$50,000, which is a good price for a new mine. It is expected that a ten-stamp mill be erected within sixty days.

Washington.

The Puget Sound Glass Works is putting in a window-glass plant at Seattle. It will be in operation by June 1.

Prosser has a firm hold on a brand-new wool-scouring plant. It will prove a good thing for the country as well as for the town.

Clarke County prune growers are going to put up 5,000 pounds of prunes, packed two in a box, for gratuitous distribution throughout the East this season. The samples will be choice, and it is thought that the plan will give the prune industry a new impetus.

The I. X. L. Mining Company, operating on Clugston Creek, near Colville, has struck a large body of iron ore at the end of their 150-foot tunnel and are erecting a fifty-foot chute and ore buildings. As soon as the roads are in condition they will begin shipping ore.

Kittitas County is the banner county of the State for butter making. The number of creameries increases every year. The quantity of butter made is nearly as much as that made in all other parts of the

State, and the quality is not excelled anywhere. It is an industry that has brought more money into the county than any one of our grain products.—*Ellensburg Localizer*.

The Puyallup box factory runs night and day through the fruit season to supply berry, cherry, and plum boxes to local growers, and the same proprietor is now making hand-sleds for Alaska miners. Hundreds of these sleds have already been shipped, and other hundreds will follow. The industry may prove a bonanza.

Charles Bishop, of Tacoma, has invented a smelter for fusing ordinary mineral ores for the purpose of separating the precious metal from the extraneous substances, which, he claims, will greatly lessen the cost of production of all roasting ores, especially where the mines are not near large smelters. He calls his invention the "Mountain Smelter," because it is small and can be built at the mouth of any mine, even though situated in the most remote mountain district. He says the smelter can be erected in any place to which the material can be carried, and at a cost not to exceed five thousand dollars. The smelter will work from ten to twenty-five tons of ore a day, and the cost of the whole day's operation of the plant will not exceed \$2.50 or \$3. With such a smelter the miner with a small capital can now treat his own ores and make money.

Canadian Northwest.

Winnipeg will soon have a new \$75,000 opera-house.

Armstrong parties are building a large elevator in connection with the flour-mills.

The Trail smelter is running full blast, treating a hundred tons of ore per day and giving employment to a large number of men.

The War Eagle has declared another dividend of \$25,000, or five cents per share. Within thirteen months this mine has paid \$157,500 in dividends, bought \$20,000

worth of machinery, and paid for over 2,000 feet of tunnel at a cost of about \$50,000.

Brandon will soon rejoice in a new brick hotel of first-class construction and accommodations.

The Iron Horse, Enterprise and Monte Cristo mineral claims in the Trail Creek District, have been sold to Daniel E. Simpson of Helena for \$75,000.

The number of mining claims recorded in the Sloean subdivision of West Kootenay during 1895, was 820; that of Almsworth, 410; in the Nelson District, 403.

The Bank of British North America has established a branch bank in Rossland. This bank has a capital of \$5,000,000 and is one of the great financial houses of the world.

A new map of a part of the Cariboo District on a large scale and showing the location of the principal mines, has been published by Messrs. Thompson Bros. of Vancouver.

Vancouver's city council is working hard to secure a smelter for that city, and the Board of Trade is memorializing the Dominion Government to establish numerous fish hatcheries in British Columbia.

Victoria capitalists have bought the Daylight mineral claim from C. A. Baldwin, McFadden and partner, for \$35,000. The new owners will push work at once, having contracts for driving 100 feet of tunnel in 25-foot sections. The Daylight has a body of ore ten to twelve feet wide, with an assay value of \$38 in gold and copper per ton.

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MR. EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering

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Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address, JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 313, Delray, Mich.

Valuable Hints About Traveling.

A gentleman who has journeyed by rail in nearly every civilized country in the world, was heard to remark recently that, in his judgment, two-thirds of the people in the United States did not know a good thing when they had it. He referred to modern railway facilities as compared with the lumbering accommodations of old times. It is possible that his remarks may apply to some sections of the country, but he is certainly "way off" so far as the people along the Chicago Great Western line are concerned. The great run of patronage which this road enjoys shows that its magnificent equipments and perfect facilities are appreciated by the public. The "Maple Leaf Route," as it is called, is the one line that all discerning travelers use in going from St. Paul to Chicago, Kansas City, or to any intermediate points. The service is the best and the time quickest. There are elegant compartment cars, fine day coaches, smokers, and all the luxurious appointments which have rendered this road so popular. Always see that your tickets to the points named read via the Chicago Great Western.

If You Intend to Attend

the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Cleveland, May 1st to 31st inclusive, why not use the Nickel Plate Road? One fare for the round trip for that occasion has been authorized, and tickets will be on sale April 29th, 30th, May 1st and 12th. For routes, rates, time-tables, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, Gen. Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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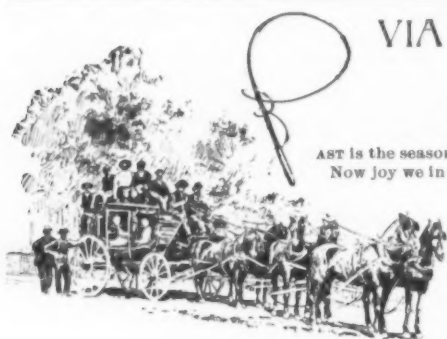


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VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE TO SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN.

The tourist season of 1896 bids fair to out-rival all its predecessors. No sooner does one summer vanish than successful excursion managers bend their inventive faculties to devising ways and means of surpassing all former efforts. Humanity likes to be entertained. Once a year there is an hegira of pleasure and rest-seeking mortals to the world's famous resorts—some of them finding recreation in European travel, while others, more sensible it would seem, seek health and diversion amid such inspiring environments as are found in the White Mountains and at the numerous seaside haunts. With all these people comfort and convenience in traveling to and from their homes is a great desideratum. It may be set down as a truism that, when seeking pleasure, the average human being fights shy of everything that approaches discomfort. He will pay for anything but that. That is one thing he wishes to leave behind him—one thing he is fleeing from—one thing he cannot be expected to be in sympathy with in the least.

Now that winter has departed and warm spring announces the near approach of sweltering summer, one hears much talk in social circles relative to the ever recurring hot-weather exodus. Destination is largely a matter of choice, of course,—choice influenced, doubtless, by the attractiveness of the general menu provided en route and at the terminus. It is knowledge of this weakness which has enabled the projectors of the "Seaside and White Mountain Specials" to cater to public tastes so successfully. Thoroughly informed respecting the requirements of tourists to the famous resorts of the Atlantic Coast and the world-famed Mountains of New Hampshire, the Grand Trunk Railway system has conducted its yearly excursions to those points in a manner that has advertised its special trains broadcast. These specials will, it is now announced, be continued throughout the season of 1896. A train, known as the "Seaside and White Mountain Special," will leave Chicago every week, beginning June 24, and run through solid to Portland, the beautiful Casco Bay, and the coast of Maine. It will be composed entirely of Pullman vestibuled composite, dining, drawing-room, sleeping, library and observation cars. There will be a vestibuled composite car which contains a baggage compartment, electric light apparatus, barber shop and gentleman's bath-room; a vestibuled dining-car; a sleeping and drawing-room car remarkable for its luxuriousness, comfort, convenience and beauty and having a ladies' bath-room; a compartment drawing-room car containing four large drawing-rooms with separate toilet annex for each suite of rooms, and six full sections, and a combination sleeping, library, smoking and observation car, the observation room being at the end of the rear coach. The cars in this train—which is said to be the finest in the world—are finished in mahogany, imported plush of various shades, and silk draperies. The combination furnished by the rich tints of the woods and fabrics used presents an ideal picture of comfort and luxury.

A special feature of this magnificent train has only been alluded to above. It is the home surroundings which one will find in the compartment drawing-room car. The four drawing-rooms each have two double berths and a sofa. Each room has a toilet annex for the exclusive use of the occupants, and the drawing-rooms are so constructed that they can be used either singly or *en suite*. Another special feature is the observation car. The windows on the sides and at the rear of the car reach nearly to the floor and afford an uninterrupted view of some of the most superb scenery in the world. There are bow windows on the sides of this car, also, and the decorations represent the highest examples in the art of wood-carving. Still another interesting particular will be found in the lady attendant or superintendent of this hotel on wheels—a lady who pays undivided attention to the wants of feminine tourists, especially to those who may be journeying alone, or who may have children to care for. Ponder this, ye mothers who have little ones to guard and to entertain!—and rejoice in it, ye women who dread isolation, and ye creatures that know not the ways of the world and the knack of traveling without excessive worry and great discomfort!

Upon leaving Chicago this elegant train will proceed East by way of Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River, and Montreal. What a world of lovely, majestic and entrancing scenery do these few words suggest! Time enough will be given at Niagara for all tourists to visit the great falls, the Sister Islands and the upper rapids, the whirlpool in the lower rapids, suspension bridge, and all the points of interest at this boundary line between Canada and the United States. If it be a first visit, the enthusiastic tourist will count his money well spent just for a view of this one famous resort; while those who may see Niagara for the second, or even a third time, will find that the great falls grow vaster and vaster with each recurring visit and that interest never fails them. And then the ride through the Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence River! Connections will be made with the steamers for this trip, the end of which will be Montreal. It is thus seen that the Grand Trunk management proposes to vary the monotony of the tour at every vantage point. The change from the luxurious Pullmans to the floating river palaces will be a welcome experience, the river ride itself promising to be a brilliant episode in the lives of all who are so fortunate as to make it. Not long ago a noted descriptive writer

essayed a pen sketch of the beauty spots in and along this romantic river. The attempt was a failure, as all such efforts must be. To describe a ball—a costume—or even the mimic landscape of a painting, is not always a thing to be done easily, but it is child's play in comparison with the task of setting forth in black and white the marvelous transformation scenes which one witnesses from the deck of a steamer in the multitudinous windings of the beau-

tiful and ever picturesque St. Lawrence River.

This river voyage will be optional with tourists; that is, they may proceed to Montreal aboard the steamer, or remain with the train and go by rail. If the river voyage be preferred, all baggage and parcels may be left in charge of the Pullman employees. Indeed, this thoughtful supervision of the comfort, peace of mind and pleasure of the tourists will characterize the train management throughout the entire trip.

Leaving Montreal, the tourists will again roll on their way to the ocean. Soon Gorham, New Hampshire, will come in sight—the main gateway to the White Mountains, and here there will be stage connections up to the summit of Mount Washington. On a little farther and a stage may be taken for Poland Springs, and a train will convey one to Bar Harbor, on Mt. Desert Island, and to the lakes and seaside resorts of the northern coast of Maine. From any of these points Portland is reached quickly, and at this city steamer connections will be made for Cushing's Island, Peak's Island, Diamond, Chebeague and Long Islands, Falmouth Foreside, Harpswell, and other lovely summer resorts in Casco Bay. There will also be connections at Portland with Old Orchard, Kennebunkport, Portsmouth in York Harbor, the Isles of Shoals, and the many seaside resorts on the coast of Massachusetts and the southern coast of Maine.

The itinerary would thus seem to be complete. It includes numerous localities which possess great historic interest, scenic attractions of the loveliest character, one's choice of the most fashionable resorts on the Atlantic Coast, and a chance to stretch one's limbs amid the crags and peaks or on the gentler slopes of the famed White Mountain Range. Patrons of this "Seaside and White Mountain Special," as the train will be called, will experience all the advantages of a personally conducted tour, all the comforts and luxuries of a first-class modern hotel, and revel in a variety of scenery that is scarcely equaled, certainly not surpassed, on the American continent.

As a matter of course, the capacity of this train will be limited and early application should be made for accommodations. Indications now point to a great summer exodus to Eastern resorts, and there are certain signs that the season will begin early. For many reasons it is always advisable to arrange for one's traveling accommodations at the earliest date possible. Aside from the fact that better accommodations may thus be secured, is the other, and to our mind more important, consideration of leisurely action in making all the necessary arrangements for a contemplated tour. Complete information on all these particulars, however, will be furnished promptly upon request by Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent E. H. Hughes, 103 South Clark Street, Chicago, or by Mr. W. R. Jaffray, traveling passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway system, 120 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.



FINANCIAL.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

New York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, April 4th, 1896.

Holders of two-thirds in amount of the undermentioned bonds, certificates and notes, having, in person or through their representatives, already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16th, 1896, all holders of outstanding

**Northern Pacific R. R. Company's General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds, Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock, Common Stock, and Northwest Equipment Stock,
and Trust Company's Receipts for the above described bonds,**

are hereby notified to deposit their holdings with any one of the undersigned on or before Thursday, APRIL 23d, 1896, receiving suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

Deposits after that date, if accepted at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Managers.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February, 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as assenting to the plan and agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices on or before Thursday, APRIL 23d, 1896, in order that we may stamp their approval thereon. The Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude absolutely from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the requirement to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement.

The cash payments in respect of stock will be payable upon dates hereafter to be announced.

Security-holders are invited to obtain from us copies of the plan and agreement, as all depositors are bound thereby. Many features of much importance to security-holders are therein set forth.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, desired by security-holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

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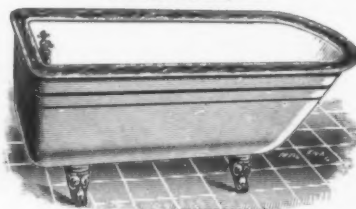
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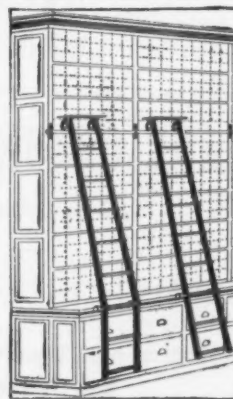
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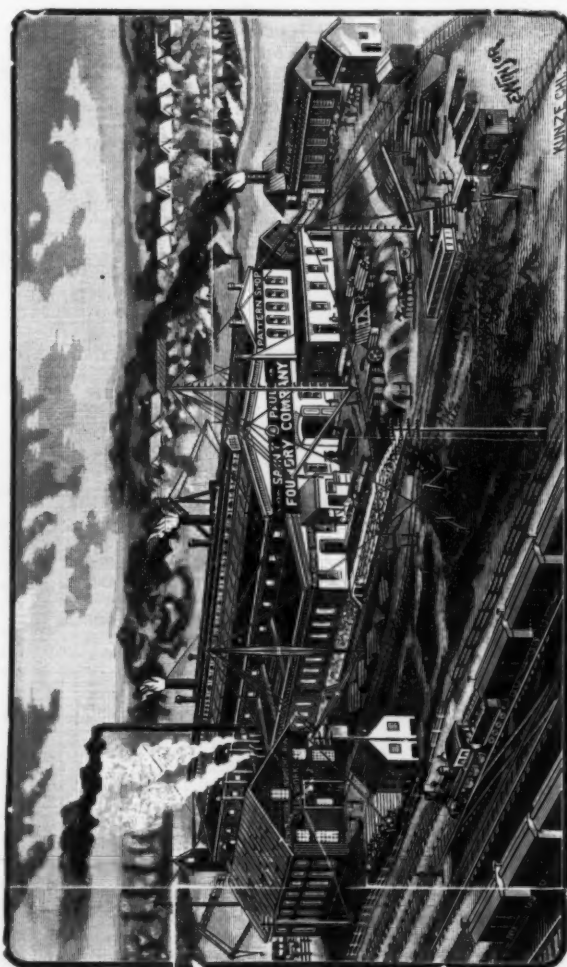
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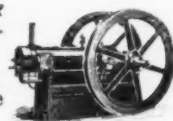
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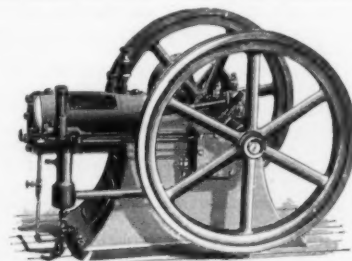
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THE SILENCE THAT FOLLOWED.

A story comes from the West Coast to the effect that a meeting of the Washington lumbermen was held the other day at Tacoma. After the crowd had all assembled in the convention hall and it was time for the gathering to come to order, Frank B. Cole moved that Emory Siwash White be made chairman of the meeting, a motion which was unanimously agreed to by all present. Emory took the chair with all the dignity of a Thomas B. Reed, and the ball opened up. Motions came thick and fast. Everybody tried to talk at once, Beckman and Cole not being the quietest people at the meeting, until finally there was such a hubbub that some old-timer who was not accustomed to such things remarked, so as to be heard, that "he thought it was time to put a stop to such boy's play."

"D— it! maybe you think because my hair is white that I'm a kid and can't keep order," shouted Emory as he jumped upon the speaker's table, grabbed his chair and began pounding for silence so effectively that he soon got it. Cole, Beckman and a few others silently withdrew from the gathering, and Chairman Emory Siwash White had no more trouble after that.—*Miss. Valley Lumberman.*



HIS SISTER IS STILL SINGLE.

Little Herbert—"That's nothing!"

Mr. Zinn—"What's nothing?"

Little Herbert—"That trick. I taught my dog Wiggles to carry a cane in his mouth before he was a year old."

HE WASN'T AN INTERPRETER.

A good story was told lately of Commodore March, of March's Point, Fidalgo Island, whose ready wit is well-known to the habitués of the Hotel Butler and, indeed, all over the Sound. The commodore was called as a witness in the Point Roberts dispute between the cannery men and the Indians, and the lawyer on the other side, with a "what-can-you-know-about-it" air, put the question to him:

"How long have you been in this part of the country, Mr. March?"

Mr. March has a pretty chin, and he shaves his white whiskers to either side of it to show it off. When the question was so suddenly put, he softly caressed the pretty chin and slowly and meditatively said, as to himself:

"Forty, forty-five, fifty," and at length answered,—"Fifty-five years."

"Fifty-five years!" said the lawyer, and then, as if he were addressing Christopher Columbus, asked:

"And what did you discover, Mr. March?"

"A dark-visaged savage."

"Dark-visaged savage, eh? Yes; and what did you say to him?"

"I said it was a fine day."

"Fine day? Yes; and what did he say to you?"

Mr. March rattled off a whole yarn in Chinook, and kept on, to the mirth of the whole court-room, until peremptorily cut off by the gavel of the judge.

"I asked you what reply the savage made to you, Mr.

March. Please answer the question," said the irate cross-examiner.

"I was answering."

"Tell us what the savage said."

"That was what he said."

"Then tell it to us in English."

"Not unless I am commissioned by the court to act as interpreter, and paid the customary fee."

The lawyer thought for a moment, looked at the judge, who could not resist a smile, and said severely, "Mr. March, you may stand down."—*Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.*

SANDER'S CHARITY CONCERT.

Thomas Sanders, the Chauncy Depew of Woodinville, the Pooh Bah of Bryant, Jabberwock of the Fremont Hoo-Hoo, and an all-around good fellow, loves nothing better than a joke, and if there were no "entangling alliances," as they say at the Diplomatic Club, he would sit up nights swapping jokes with Frank B. Cole, the hairless humorist of the *West Coast Lumberman*, whose head is surfaced four sides. Mr. Sanders' repartee has gained for him fame in Seattle, Tacoma and Woodinville.

When Sanders can't play a joke on J. H. Perkins or J. E. Fox, or hasn't time to drop a postal to Cole, he selects himself as a subject. It is related that, several months ago, he ran across a blind organ-grinder on Front Street, whose dilapidated appearance and woe-begone air arrested his attention. He watched the old fellow for a little while. The longer he watched him the sorrier he felt for him. Finally—like the warm-hearted man that he is—he stepped up to the blind man and said:

"Here, uncle; you rest yourself and I'll see if I can't fill your pockets."

Thereupon he took the hand-organ and tuned it up. It wasn't much of an organ, as organs go. It had been a brand-new, nicely-varnished vehicle of harmony when Napoleon had his select tea party at Waterloo, but now it had rheumatism, teredoos, cricks, water-brush, lumbago, and all other ills incident to exposure and old age, and it could only wheeze "Swim Out, O'Grady," at stated intervals. Many a night had Wagner turned over in his grave when the old organ struck up. But Sanders didn't care particularly; he didn't expect a Theodore Thomas concert from a hand-organ. He turned the crank and "Swim Out, O'Grady," floated discordantly around Pioneer Square and pierced the fog as a snub-nosed tug cleaves the wet and clammy water at high tide.

Traffic stopped suddenly, and a solitary policeman with a dark frown and light overcoat, whose breath came in short pants, came on a run to the scene of disturbance. Sanders saw the gathering crowd, said nothing, but reversed the crank and "Swim Out, O'Grady," somewhat disfigured, but still in evidence, came out of the organ like a cyclone in Kansas. When the crowd grew dense and the tumult deafening, Sanders stopped.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this poor man is blind. I am sorry for him just \$1. How much are you sorry?"

In a few seconds the old organ-grinder's hat was full of silver. When the collection was taken up Sanders slipped quietly up the street. The organ-grinder was the happiest man in town. It was one of Sanders' jokes, and he probably enjoyed it more than anything he has done since.—*Pacific Lumber Trade Journal.*

KNEW WHEN HE HAD ENOUGH.

District Attorney Purcell defended a couple of fellows, accused of horse stealing, in the district court of Choteau County four years or so ago. They deserved somewhere in the neighborhood of ten years apiece, but they got off with a sentence of three. After the sentence had been pronounced, the toughest of the pair, believing that the sentence could not be revised after it had left the lips of the court, addressed himself to the judge as follows:

"I just want to say, Judge DuBose, that when I get out you will be the first man I'll come here to kill."

"If that is the case," said Judge DuBose, who was then on the bench, "I'll make it ten years; then you won't trouble me quite so soon." Turning to the other prisoner the judge added: "Is there something you would like to say?"

"Not a blessed word!" replied the other. The man who had nothing to say is now out of prison; his partner is still behind the bars, and is likely to remain there for some time.—*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*



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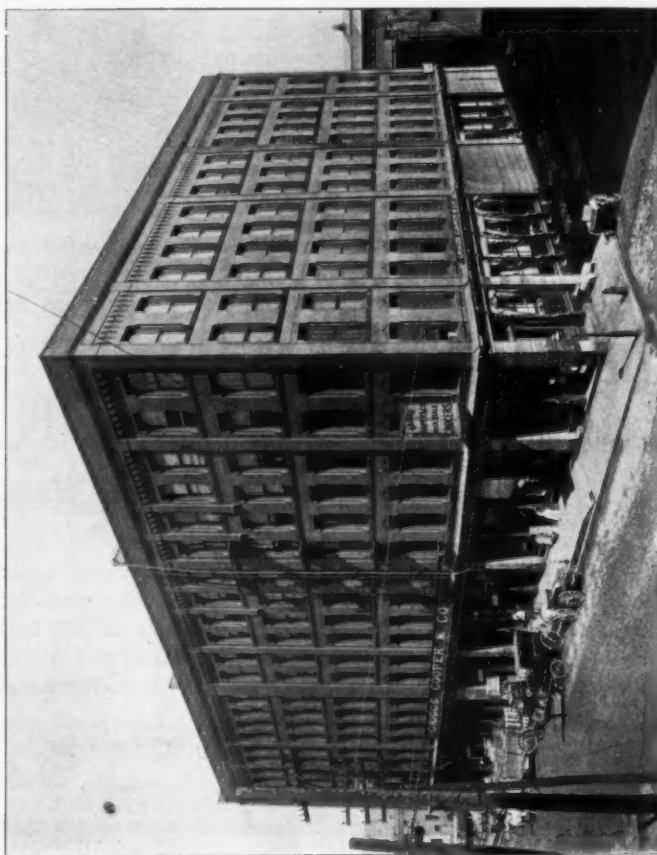
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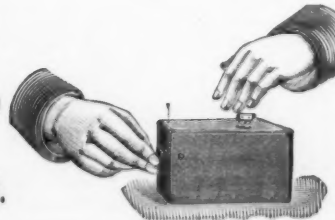
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THE YAKIMA RIVER, FROM WHICH THE WATER FOR THE SUNNYSIDE CANAL IS TAKEN.

IRRIGATED LANDS for Fruit Growing, Hop Raising and General Farming in the

“SUNNYSIDE COUNTRY”

of the fertile and beautiful

YAKIMA VALLEY in the New State of Washington.

The Yakima Investment Co. has constructed a canal 60 miles long, with a depth of 8 feet, a width at the bottom of 30 feet and a width at the top of the banks of 62½ feet. It covers 80,000 acres of valley land nowhere surpassed for fertility on the globe. The water is taken from the Yakima River and the supply is abundant for all possible demands. The solidity of construction in the dam, headgates and canal insures a regular and permanent supply of water and is a safeguard against breaks and other accidents.

Climate.—The summer climate of the Yakima Valley resembles that of the California valleys, in the length of the growing season, the number of sunny days, the absence of late spring frosts and early fall frosts and the immunity from destructive storms. The winters are short and not at all severe.

Soil.—The soil of the valley is a rich brown loam and is of phenomenal depth. In places where a vertical surface has been exposed along the brink of the second bench, the depth is over eighty feet, and the soil at the bottom is just as rich as that near the top.

Productions.—This is beyond question the best fruit country in the United States for the raising of apples, grapes, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, prunes, berries and melons. It is also a better hop country than the famous hop valleys on Puget Sound, or the reason that the hop louse cannot endure the summer heats and dies before doing any damage to the vines. Old hop yards in the neighborhood of the town of North Yakima have given large and almost uniform yields for ten years. Alfalfa is the forage crop and yields five or six crops a year. Garden vegetables give enormous returns and are profitably grown for the markets of Tacoma and Seattle.

Special Advantages for Fruit Culture.—All the lands under the Sunnyside Canal lie within a few miles of stations on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; refrigerator cars are furnished and fresh fruit can be put in good condition into the Sound cities on the west, and Spokane on the east, and can be sold in competition with California fruit in all the mining towns and camps of Montana and Idaho, in the towns of North Dakota, South Dakota and Manitoba and in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Chicago. The Washington growers will monopolize these markets as soon as they can supply them, for the reason that Washington fruit is much better flavored than that of California.

Ten Acres Enough.—A settler who cultivates well, in fruit, vegetables and alfalfa, ten acres of this wonderfully productive Yakima Valley soil, will have all the land he can attend to and will make a good support for a family. With twenty acres he can make a net income of from two to three thousand dollars a year.

Farming by Irrigation.—Irrigation makes the farmer independent of the weather. He applies just the right amount of moisture to his land to secure the largest possible crop returns. No failure of crop is possible. The process is not laborious or expensive. The water is turned on the land two or three times during the growing season.

TERMS OF SALE:

The lands of The Yakima Investment Company are sold with a perpetual water right guaranteeing an ample supply of water for all crops. Prices range from \$45 to \$65 an acre. One-fifth of the purchase price is payable in cash on the signing of the contract. The second payment is not due for two years. Thus the settler has time to make his improvements and realize on his first crop before being called on for the next installment on his land. The remaining payments run through four years. One good crop will pay for the land. The company prefers to sell to actual settlers only in order that the country may be densely settled and brought under a high state of cultivation as rapidly as possible.

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NORTHERN MINNESOTA FARM LANDS.

The attention of home-seekers is called to the excellent agricultural lands in Northern Minnesota offered at low prices to settlers. These lands are near towns and railroads. Some of these lands are lightly timbered with hardwood; others are open prairie; others are part prairie and part timbered. Soil and climate are well adapted for general farming, stock-raising and dairying. The country is well-watered and attractive and a peculiar feature is the large number of small lakes abounding in fish.

Lands will Never be Lower.

The tide of immigration is now turned toward Northern Minnesota. Lands are certain to command higher prices, and intending settlers or investors would save money by making their selections now.

CHEAP HOMES.

Have large tracts of Wild Lands in sizes to suit purchaser at from \$2 to \$6 per acre, also a large list of Improved Farms at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, in Hubbard County. Farm Loans negotiated, and Taxes paid for non-residents. Write for information. E. C. LINCOLN, HUBBARD, MINNESOTA.

250,000 ACRES WILD LANDS

at \$5 to \$12 per acre. Improved Farms. Lands very rich and convenient to railroad in Western Morrison County. Agent for St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Lands. Local Ag't for N. P. R. Co. Write for information. W. J. SULLIVAN, SWANVILLE, MORRISON CO., MINN.

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N. P. R. Lands and St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Lands at \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

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FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES Choice Polk Co. farm lands, improved and unimproved. Also best business and residence property in city of Crookston. References: First National Bank. E. M. WALSH, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IMPROVED FARMS AND WILD LANDS

in Polk and Beltrami Counties. \$5 to \$15 per acre. Nearest point to the Red Lake Reservation, to open soon. Have you money to loan on first-class improved farms? Principal and interest guaranteed. BENNETT & STREET, Attorneys at Law, FOSTON, POLK CO., MINN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Offers for sale a large amount of good land in Northern Minnesota adapted for general farming. Some of it is prairie, some is part prairie and part hardwood land, some is timbered with pine and hardwood. Low prices and easy terms of payment. For maps and information address W. H. PHIPPS, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

A SNAP IN LAND.

1,700 acres of hardwood Timber Land, between Fergus and Porham, for sale at \$2.50 per acre. Will make twenty-one farms over eighty acres each; every one with beautiful lake frontage. No exchanges wanted at this price. CHARLES J. WRIGHT, - Fergus Falls, Minn.

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For Sale in Northeastern Minnesota.

Do not buy land anywhere until you see our maps and get prices. They will be sent to you FREE. Address, HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Com'r, St. P. & D. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

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I have a large tract of Wild or UNIMPROVED HARDWOOD LANDS at \$5.00 per acre; railroad and other lands especially adapted to dairying purposes, and also IMPROVED FARMS at moderate prices. HENRY J. RATH, Clerk of Court, Pine Co., Pine City, Minn.

ALL KINDS OF LAND

are advertised on this page by men who deal exclusively in Northern Minnesota properties. They are the men you should write to or call upon for information. Address any one of them and you will receive a prompt reply.

KLUZAK & FURMAN,

Local Correspondents,

Land Department St. P. & D. R. R. BEROUN, PINE COUNTY, MINN.

FOR SALE, 300,000 ACRES

CHOICE NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS IN AITKIN AND CROW WING COUNTIES.

Also 250,000 acres of other lands at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. If you want a farm, improved or unimproved, write me.

F. P. MCQUILLIN, AITKIN, MINN.

THOSE WHO WATCH THE TREND

of events closely do not hesitate to predict great prosperity for Northern Minnesota in 1896. They argue that the big crop of '96, and growing national prosperity, are sure to create a wonderfully increased demand for farm lands.

CHEAP HOMES.

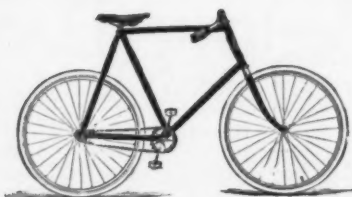
N. P. R. Lands in Hubbard, Becker and Wadena counties at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Terms: one-sixth down, balance on five years' time at 6 per cent interest. Improved farms and meadow lands on easy terms. Good water, good timber, good soil, good crops, good market. Particulars cheerfully furnished. Address, SHELL PRAIRIE BANK, Park Rapids, Hubbard Co., Minn.

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(The Wheel of High Degree.)

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(The prettiest wheel that runs.)

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(Most rigid frame and truest bearings.)

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BICYCLES

RELIANCE.

(A strictly High Grade wheel, \$75.)

SUPERB.

(Seamless tubing and tool steel bearings, \$65.)

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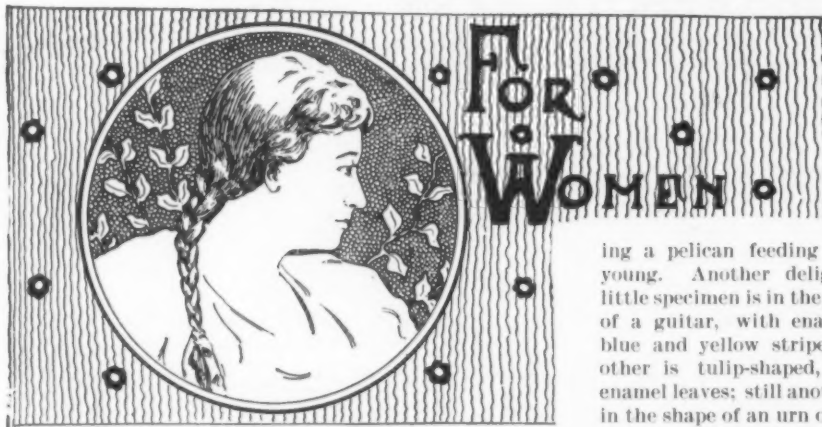
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E. M. HALLOWELL COMPANY,

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Popular Prices.

CASH DISCOUNTS.



A PASSION FOR FLOWERS.—Miss Alice Rothchild has a passion for—not money, but flowers. Her collection of roses alone is said to be worth \$50,000.

HOW THE WORLD MOVES.—A woman has been elected secretary of the Utah State Senate and another woman has announced her candidacy for the governorship of Wyoming.

SHE HAS NO FEAR OF OPALS.—Edna Wallace Hopper is one woman who has no superstitious fear of opals. She wears several lovely rings in which these stones are set combined with diamonds.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SUICIDES.—It is said that fewer women commit suicide than men. This is because woman makes less protest against her circumstances of life, has more endurance under its calamities, and is more resigned.

OBJECT IS THE SAME.—The attempt of European ladies to form a league of native girls for the suppression of foot-binding in China has fallen through. One native girl is said to have put the case thus: "We squeezey foot, you squeezey waist! Same object both—get husband."

A NATIONAL FEMININE RECORD.—The Bozeman (Mont.) *Courier* says the record of the women in the United States is one to be proud of. Two-thirds of the church members are women, and of the criminal class but one-thirteenth are to be found among the gentler sex, the bulk of these, even, having been driven to crime by the neglect and abuse of men.

NOVEL CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE.—One woman, Miss Bessie Marsh, of South Pasadena, California, has found a profitable occupation for herself by making candied flowers after the French method, which she has studied carefully. She raises large quantities of violets for this purpose. The price received for her dainty confections is \$2.50 per pound.

WOMEN WANTED IN OREGON.—Umatilla County, Oregon, has 6,963 males and 5,598 females. In other words, if every male had to select a companion there would be nearly 1,000 who would find themselves unsupplied. This admits of the appearance of a goodly number of the surplus females of the East as soon as the news has time to reach them. There is a shortage of thirteen per cent of females which should and must not be allowed, says the *East Oregonian*, as the supply to meet the deficiency is more than ample in the East.

A VANDERBILT HOBBY.—The chief hobby of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the collection of old and curious watches. She possesses many curious specimens, notably a watch represent-

ing a pelican feeding three young. Another delightful little specimen is in the shape of a guitar, with enameled blue and yellow stripes; another is tulip-shaped, with enamel leaves; still another is in the shape of an urn of gold enamel, with gold filigree flowers. Very charming is another watch in Mrs. Vanderbilt's collection—an Egyptian harp in form; still another is surmounted by a crown made of rose diamonds.

RATHER DRASTIC.—Referring to the fact that Amelie Rives Chanler is now a princess, she having married Prince Troubetskoy, a Russian nobleman, the Great Falls (Mont.) *Leader* says: "Now if the Princess Troubetskoy will remove the last vestige of her writings to her new home, we will be willing to let the prince off with a reprimand. The 'Quick and the Dead' will find congenial company on the other side of the Atlantic."

THEIR DARNING CLUB.—New Hampshire women have organized a darning club. On a certain day of each week the members wend their way to the home of the hostess for the occasion and take their darning with them. They work together around a large table on which each has piled the articles she has brought. Stockings are most in evidence, but all sorts of garments modestly appear before the session is over. Some one reads aloud, conversation has an occasional inning, and at 5 o'clock the club members go proudly home, refreshed and with the week's darning thoroughly and pleasantly done.

AFTERNOON RESTS.—The woman who rests every day is the woman who keeps young and fresh. If she is a woman of leisure, she may indulge in an afternoon nap, after which she will rival her daughter in usefulness. If she is a busy housewife, she should snatch at least half an hour a day for lying still in a darkened room. If she is a business woman, she must break into the afternoon with the only sort of rest she can command—sitting still for ten or fifteen minutes, with eyes closed, thoughts banished and muscles relaxed. "Which advice," some old bachelor remarks, "not one woman in five hundred would think of doing, nor could not if she would."

A MONTANA WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.—A. E. Shaw, a lady who went to Helena, Mont., some fifteen years ago, is now the head of a baking powder factory in that city. It was established two years ago and is owned entirely by women. The product of this factory—the "Peerless Baking Powder"—is said to be made of the purest materials, including cream tarter which tests over ninety-nine per cent purity, and the choicest bi-carbonate of soda. Indeed, there are those who claim that the "Peerless" brand is superior—it is admittedly the equal—to any of the so-called standard brands. As it is a woman's enterprise, every woman in Montana will, of course, take pride in using the powder and in insisting that her particular grocer shall keep it in his regular stock.

From Birth

to death man is but organized dust supported by the energies of fuel-foods, of which (barring its bad taste) Cod-liver Oil is, by all odds, the best." So says a famous English physician.

In Scott's Emulsion, the bad taste of the Cod-liver Oil is completely overcome, making it the perfect food and remedy in consumption, anemia, and all forms of wasting complaints. It digests and agrees where other foods repel. No other emulsion is "the same," none "just as good."

50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

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Has now commenced.



The styles of designs, also the colorings for this season, are much in advance of any heretofore produced on paper. The most select designs and the richest color effects in PAPER HANGINGS can be had at the old established firm of

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A PLEASED WOMAN.

I advise you all to have your teeth fixed where you can get a Set for \$8.00; Gold Crowns for \$5.00; Gold Fillings for \$1.50; Gold Alloy Fillings for 75c. and where there is no charge for "Anti-Pain" for painless extractions.

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\$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write 41 cent. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., BOX 115, DETROIT, MICH.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LANDS.

North Dakota offers excellent opportunities for new settlers to engage in diversified farming. Climate and soil are well adapted for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, potatoes, millet and hay. Land is very cheap. It is a peculiarly healthy country. The population of the State is only about 200,000, and at least a million people can be supported in comfort on the soil. The firms advertised below are recommended by this magazine as responsible. They solicit correspondence from intending settlers.

THERE is every indication that there will be a greatly increased demand for North Dakota lands next year. It is a good time for intending settlers to inform themselves relative to values, locations, etc.

CHOICE LAND FOR SALE
ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN
in North Dakota and Minnesota.
Address for full information
GRAVES & VINTON CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

EVERY MAN has an opportunity to make a fortune at some period of his life.
Write J. B. FOLSOM, FARGO, N. D.,
for maps and full particulars regarding Red River Valley lands—for farm homes or investment.

90,000 acres choice wild lands and improved farms in Steele Co. Cash or crop payment plan. Cor. invited. M. B. CASSELL & CO, Sherbrooke, N. D.

THESE advertisements are read monthly by thousands of home-seekers. Your perusal of this, shows that it would pay you to advertise.

FOR prices on choice Farm and Grazing Lands, in the great Pomona Valley, LaMoore Co., address EDGELEY LAND INV. CO., Edgeley, N. D.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
TO GET GOOD CHEAP LANDS.
If you want a Farm, improved or unimproved, large or small, I can suit you. My terms and prices are within the reach of all. For full information write me.
THOS. J. BAIRD,
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I have on my books a large list of the finest farms in the State; also 300,000 acres unimproved Barnes Co. land. Correspondence solicited.
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FARM LANDS FOR SALE,
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Also N. P. R. Co.'s cheap Wild Lands, a very choice and cheap list.
Call on me before purchasing.
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ADOLPHE BESSIE & SON,
Real Estate, Loans and Investment Brokers.
Improved and unimproved farms in the Red River Valley a specialty.
WABPETON, N. DAK.

I HAVE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY
THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,
Improved and unimproved, for sale or rent on most favorable terms as to price and time of payment, situated in Central North Dakota.
Address or call on B. S. RUSSELL,
Jamestown, N. Dak.

WELLS & DICKEY COMPANY.
Established 1884.
Offer for sale and to rent IMPROVED FARMS in every county in the James River Valley, ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN.
Write for full list of lands, with prices.
JAMESTOWN, N. DAK.

A LINE sent to any reliable dealer in Farm Lands and other realty, will bring full information respecting all such properties in North Dakota.
See advertisements on this page.

ALL kinds of grain are grown in North Dakota. Past records are invincible. The crops of 1895 only repeat and emphasize the story of fertility and boundless productiveness. Land values are sure to rise, and this is the time to buy.

STOP off at Devils Lake, N. D., if you want to buy a farm on crop payments on easy terms. NOW is the time to get a cheap farm home in the center of the "World's Bread Basket." Write A. M. POWELL, the Land Rustler of Devils Lake, N. D. He can suit you in location, price and terms. The early spring birds will bring higher prices for farms in Ramsey County.

A Large
Variety of
WOOLENS

TO
SELECT FROM,
Including
NOVELTIES
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SPECIALTIES

from the most
noted makers.

Mail Orders
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179 E. 7TH ST. ST. PAUL.

"On Broadway."

One of the popular songs of the day is "On Broadway," the swing of which is such as to catch the ear and hold the attention to such an extent that a person suddenly finds himself humming or whistling the air. On the Duluth Short Line is something as catchy and popular, however, because the subject matter is practical and familiar. For many years the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad has furnished the people's popular route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls and other important Northwestern points, for the reason that it has always looked after the interests of its patrons and given them the best of everything. Its equipment has always been of the latest and best pattern, its coaches being particularly designed for the comfort of its patrons, and its trains have been run rapidly and smoothly through the most picturesque portion of the Northwest, into terminals where close connections are made with trains running to all points of the compass and with lake boats during the season of navigation. In a word, it fulfills every requirement of the traveling public. Information, maps and circulars may always be obtained of ticket agents, or may be had by applying to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



JOSEPH DINGLE, builder of Row Boats, Sail and Steam Yachts and Hunting Boats. Estimates furnished on all kinds of boat work.
221 Isabel St., Cor. Clinton Ave., ST. PAUL, MINN.

RED RIVER VALLEY FARM LANDS,

Both Improved and Unimproved, located in **NORTH DAKOTA** and **MINNESOTA**.
Also

FARGO CITY RESIDENCE and BUSINESS PROPERTY.

LOANS NEGOTIATED upon first-class real estate security, after personal examination. (13 years experience.)
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Investments for non-residents.

Call upon or address

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617 Front St. Fargo, N. D.

MACHINERY, RAILWAY, MECHANICAL AND GENERAL SUPPLIES.

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" 2, Light Brown.No. 3, Brown Purple.
" 4, Brown.Trade Mark patented. Paint patented.
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Lubricating Oils of America.SAFETY, SPEED and ECONOMY are the results
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below zero. These oils do not freeze in the
coldest weather, while they are adapt-
able to the hottest climates.In the use of Galena Oils there is entire freedom from
hot boxes, except when these are caused by mechanical
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try, is an evidence of their superiority; while the fact
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uniformity from year to year and year in and out.Galena Oils are in exclusive use upon three continuous
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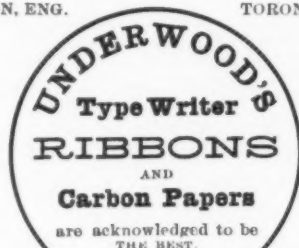
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Mrs Winslow's soothing syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Neat Rep'y.

John Lillie, one of the Port Townsend delegates to the recent Washington immigration convention, says the Seattle (Wash.) Times, acquitted himself in such a manner as to receive some very high compliments from his admiring constituents.

"John, you'll be President some day," said a port of entry admirer.

"The only thing to prevent it," replied Mr. Lillie, with evident gravity, "is the constitutional provision requiring every President to be 'to the manor born,'" and then, to the surprise of his friends, Mr. Lillie explained that he was a native of Scotland.

"Your name is not Alexander?" queried one of them in amazement.

"No," answered John, "but my beard is 'Sandy.'"

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Old vs. Young.

Old Experience—"So you kissed her, eh?"

Young Experience—"Oh, yes. I kissed her when she wasn't expecting it."

Old Experience—"H'm! A young woman and nobody about; and the young woman not expecting to be kissed. Ha! Hum! Pooh!—Nit, young man! Nit!"

American Fables.

There is a new Aesop in the person of John Bryan, of Ohio, who has written some very clever fables. Many fables are written in this country from day to day, but they are not Aesopian, and Bryan is the only man who seems to have hit the mark. There is no fable, however, about the popularity of the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad, for it is a distinct feature and has been for years. The Duluth Short Line, as it is popularly known, has always been the favorite route for the business man or the ordinary tourist, because its facilities are up to date and its service of the highest order of merit. Its fast trains run between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls and other points, and the entire right of way is gemmed by the loveliest summer resorts in the country, so that there is a double attraction. Convenient schedules govern all passenger trains, and close connections are made with trains and boats running in all directions. Always take the Duluth Short Line and go with the crowd. Maps, circulars, time-tables and general information may be obtained from ticket agents or by writing to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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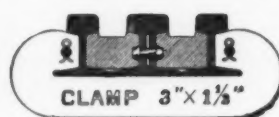
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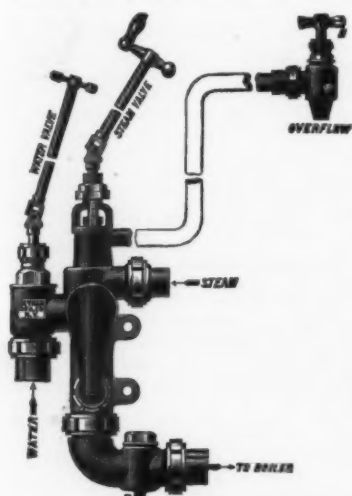
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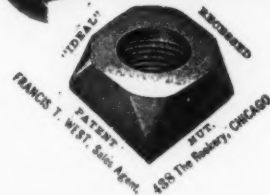
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"That's a new one on me," said the intending purchaser as he tried on a head-piece at the hatter's.

"There she lay," says a sensational writer, "there on the floor, breathing her life out in short pants."

De man dat receives a plugged nickle will notice hit a heap quicker dan the one who gives hit.—Thomas Cat.

The ancient Egyptians honored a cat when dead. That is to say, they knew when a cat was most deserving of honors.

"Say, mamma, did papa have a soft spot on the top of his head when he was a baby?"

"Yes," replied the mother, with a sigh, "and he has it yet."

Notwithstanding the prisoner was still drunk, he begged the judge to let him go.

"But I can't discharge you," argued the judge.

"Why not?" pleaded the prisoner. "Ain't I loaded?"



"The Egyptian collections here, my dear, are of the highest interest. For instance, look at these vessels from the royal tombs. You must have heard of them?"

"Why, of course! Those must be the celebrated flesh-pots of Egypt."

"I understand," said Joggs, "that Harry has quit drinking."

"Too bad!" said Woggs, shaking his head. "When did he die?"

The class in natural history being asked the difference between a dog and a tree, the head boy answered: "A tree is covered with bark, while a dog seems to be lined with it."

"What is that noise coming from the kitchen?" he asked, in some alarm.

"I don't know," she replied, listlessly, "unless it is the dawn breaking."

The man stood in the cable car,
He scorned to hold a strap;
The car went round a curve and he—
Sat in somebody's lap.

Tailor—"No; I never go sleighing, although I always have a cutter right in my shop."

Butcher—"I never go sleigh-riding myself, yet it is a fact that I am in the slay business."

Customer—"See here! Can't you wait upon me? I've been here nearly an hour. A pig's liver, please."

Butcher—"Sorry, sir, but there's three or four ahead of you. Your liver's out of order, anyway."

"How beautiful it is to hear the songs of the birds!" said Mr. Cumrox's daughter.

"Yes," replied the old gentleman "I certainly ad-

mire the way a bird sings. What I particularly approve of, is that the father bird'll raise up a whole family of singers that'll warble eight hours a day and never think o' coxin' for an eight-hundred-dollar baby-grand piano."

"Allers seems to me," said the grocery oracle, "that after ole Jim Bilwahop hez put in Sunday tellin' the Lord that he is the orneryest ole cuss on earth, he puts in the rest of the week tryin' to see if he kin live up to it."

Newly Arrived Spirit—"Who was that venerable-looking personage that yawned so dismally when I was talking about the tremendous rain they were having on the earth?"

Resident Spirit—"That was Noah."

"Why didn't I go to her assistance?" said the man who had stayed in bed while his wife laid out a burglar. "Young man, I've had a number of tussels with the old gal, and I knew that that burglar would have trouble enough without my giving him any."

Stranger—"Boy, can you direct me to the nearest bank?"

Boy—"I kin if you'll give me a shillin'."

Stranger—"Isn't that high pay?"

Boy—"You're shoutin'; but don't bank directors always get high pay?"

TESTING THE WITNESS' COMPETENCY.—"Now, my boy, who made you?" asked a cross-examining lawyer of a street-boy witness in a police court.

"Moses, I suppose," the boy replied.

"Well, that is certainly a better answer than I expected, because we do read of Moses in the good Book."

A moment later the youth asked the judge if he might ask the lawyer a question.

"Yes; any question you like," said the judge.

"Well, then, who made you?" addressing himself to the lawyer.

"Why, Aaron, I suppose," the attorney answered.

"Well," said the boy, "we do read of Aaron making a calf, but who would have thought the creature had got in here?"

"Anything new in your neighborhood?" we asked a farmer who called upon us today.

"Yes, the whole neighborhood is stirred up."

"What is the cause?" we asked, eagerly.

"Flowing," drily answered the farmer. Walla Walla Statesman.

Pat had to cross a meadow in which a vicious bull was pastured, and it wasn't long before he heard it coming and bellowing.

"Be jabers!" exclaimed Pat, after scratching his head a moment, "one o' them poet fellers has said that music can blarney the savage beast. Here goes for ould Oireland," and he struck up, with more zeal than melody, "Erin go Bragh."

In a moment a hoarse bellow announced that the bull was listening. They both reached the stile together and the Irishman got over first—aided by the bull. When he recovered he began to mutter:

"By me sowl! ayther that poet's a liar or Ol've struk the wrong tune!"

She had determined to avail herself of leap-year's privilege, so she wrote this message on a postal card and mailed it to the man of her choice:

"Knot?"

Fancy her mortification when the return mail brought this comprehensive reply:

"Nit!"

Boozlum—"How is Katrina since her illness?"

Saloon-Keeper—"A sadder, Budweiser girl."

Boozlum—"Anheuser mother?"

Saloon-Keeper—"All right now, but she would have died if the doctor had got a few more Pilsener." And then he cut a Schlitz in a Hamm and replenished the lunch counter.

"Strange," mused Anastasia, "how very opposite are the institutions of this life!"

"What's the matter now?" asked her husband.

"When a man is exhausted he can't go ahead very well, can he?"

"No. What then?"

"Nothing," she said, sadly, "only a bicycle must be thoroughly tired before it can go at all."

Then he kicked the dog.—St. Paul Dispatch.

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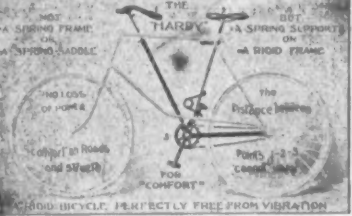
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